

THE MILLING WORLD

AND

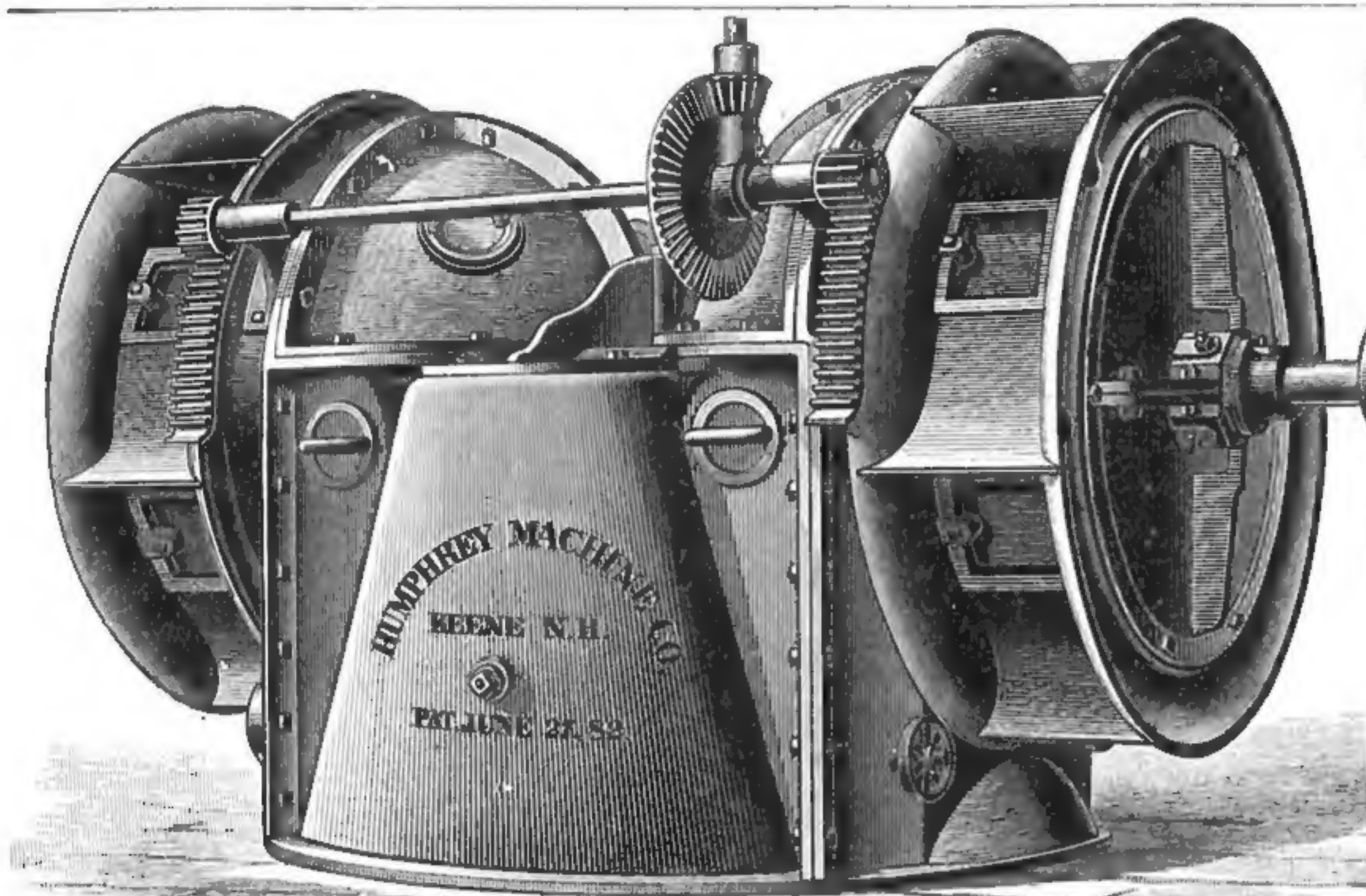
CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XXIII. No. 7.

BUFFALO, N. Y., OCTOBER 13, 1890.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.



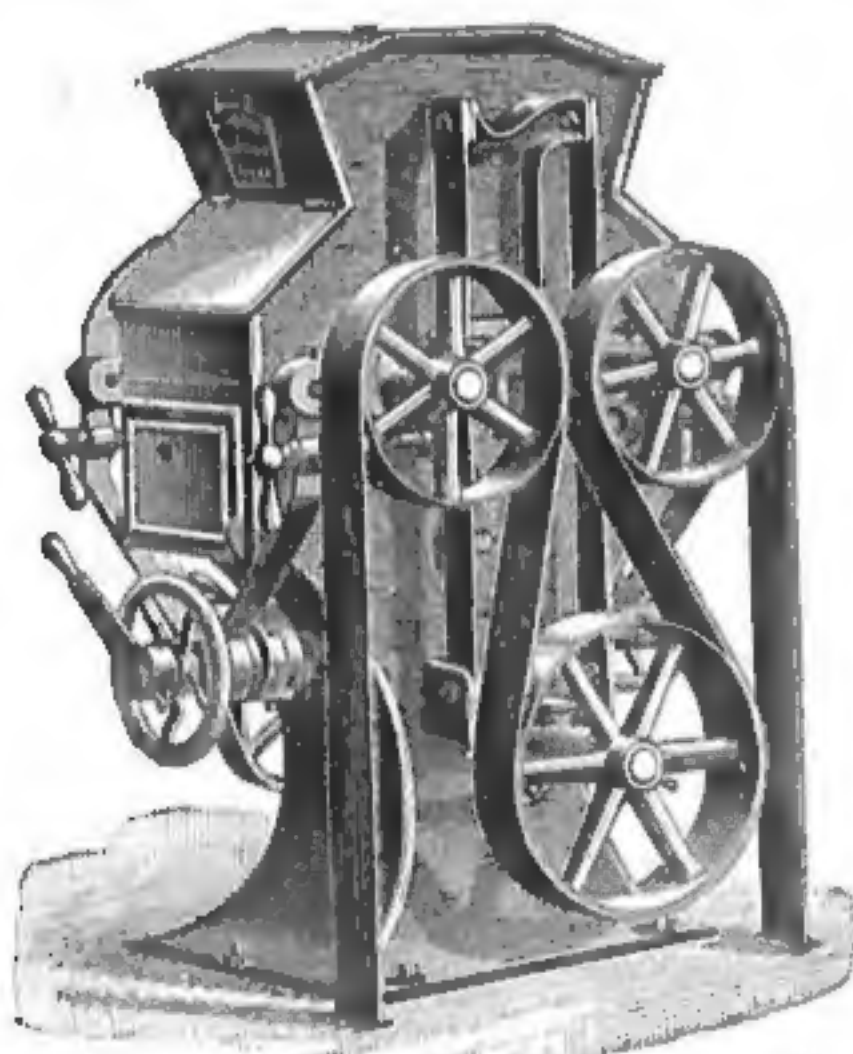
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(In Horizontal Shaft. Saves cost, annoyance and loss of power incident to use of gears. Affords more available power from water applied at full or part gate than any other. The cheapest, best and most desirable Water Wheel yet produced.)

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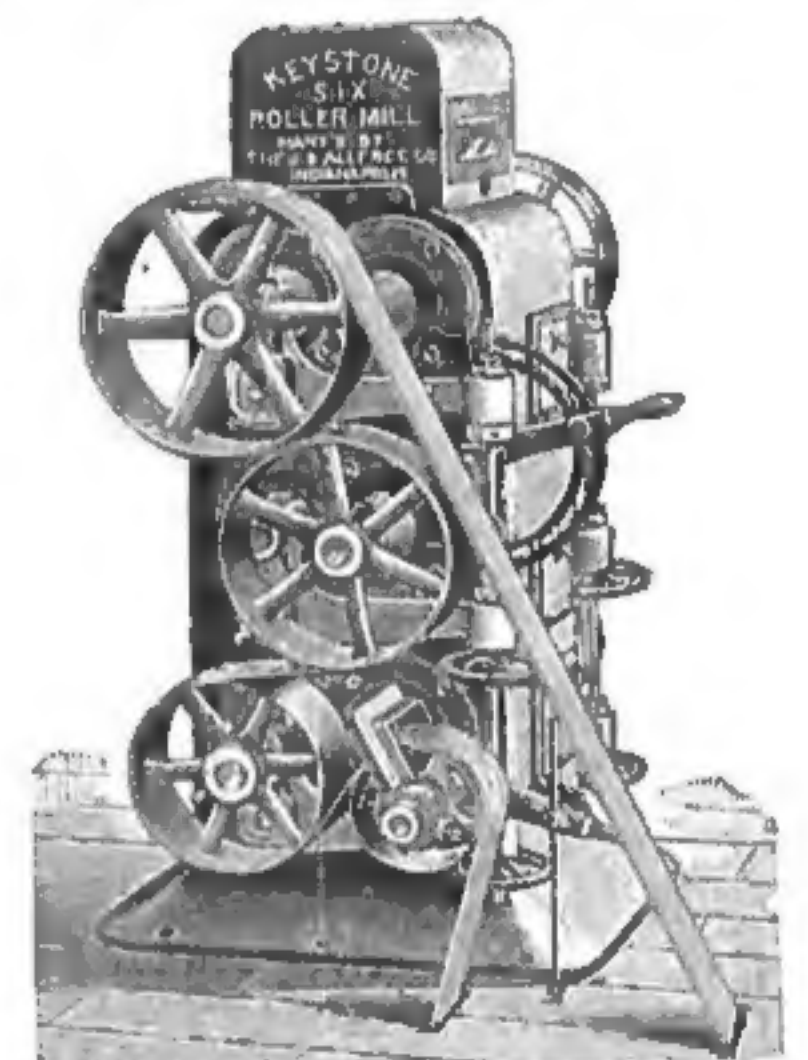
'Keystone' 4-Roller Wheat Mill.

Flour Mills. Corn Mills.

Send for Circular of our New 6-Roller Corn and Feed Mill.

Entire Belt Drive.
Positive Differential.
Automatic Vibratory Feed.
Large Capacity.

Easily Operated.
Great Strength and Rigidity.
Simple Adjustments.
Perfect Construction.



'Keystone' 6-Roller Corn & Feed Mill.

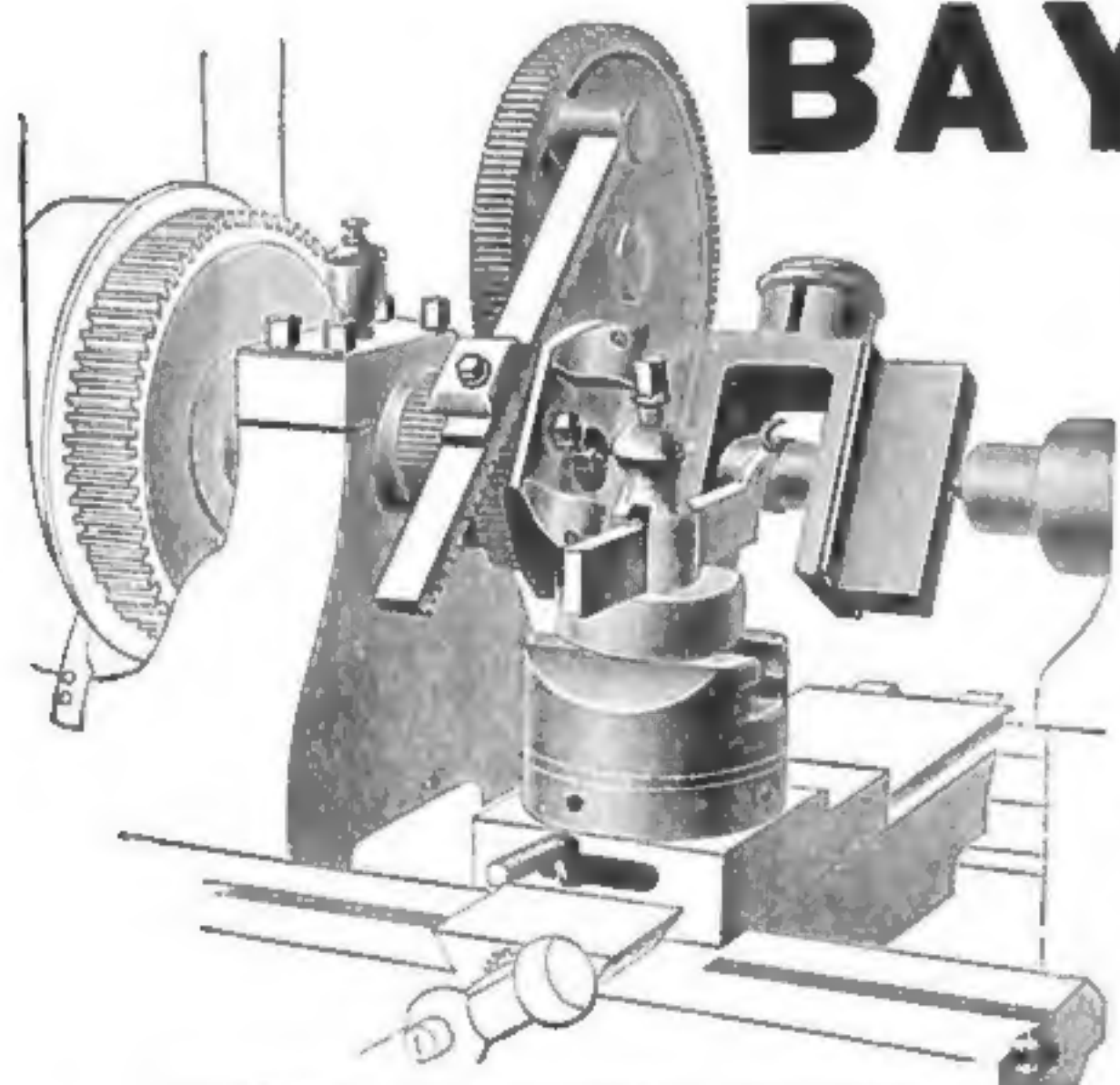
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BAY STATE IRON WORKS

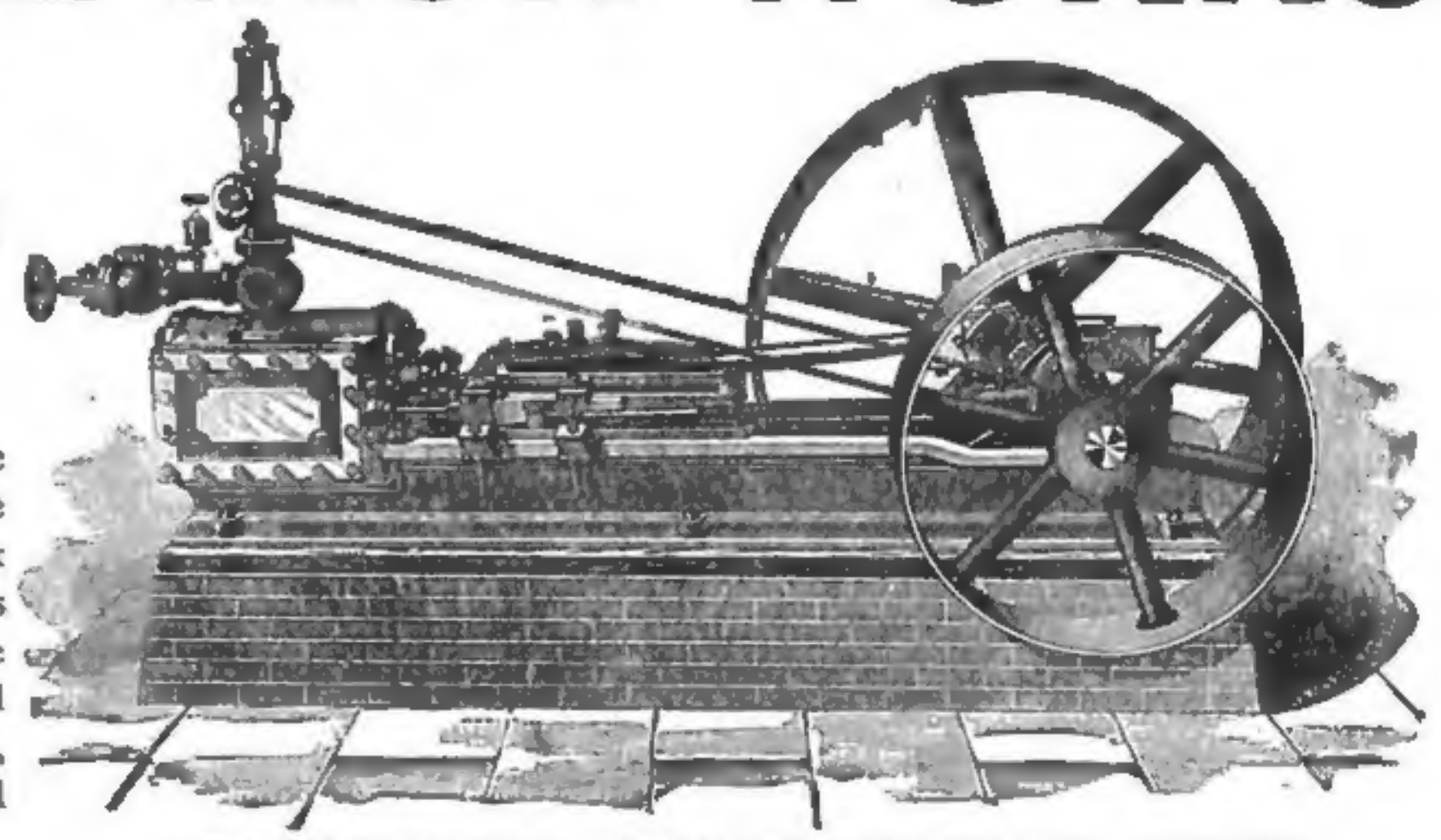
—Manufacturers of—

Engines, Boilers,
—AND—
HOISTING MACHINES.

Also the Patent Cross-Head Machine and Acme Cube Pipe Tongs. We make either Center or Side Crank Engines, on same bed. Make engines from 5 to 250 Horse-Power. Have over 3,500 Engines and Boilers and over 1,000 Hoisting Machines in use, and all giving good satisfaction. Send for Catalogues and Prices.



PATENT CROSS-HEAD MACHINE.



IMPROVED DETACHABLE CENTER-CRANK ENGINE.

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OFFICE OF CASE MANUFACTURING COMP'Y COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Case Roller Mills. Over 14,000 Pairs in Use.

PLEASE READ OUR DESCRIPTION OF THEM, EVERY STATEMENT OF WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY TRUE.

PLEASE READ WHAT MILL OWNERS SAY ABOUT THEM.



The accompanying cut is a correct illustration of our latest improved Four Roller Mill. For fine work, great durability, simplicity, and general excellence, they stand "head and shoulders" above all others.

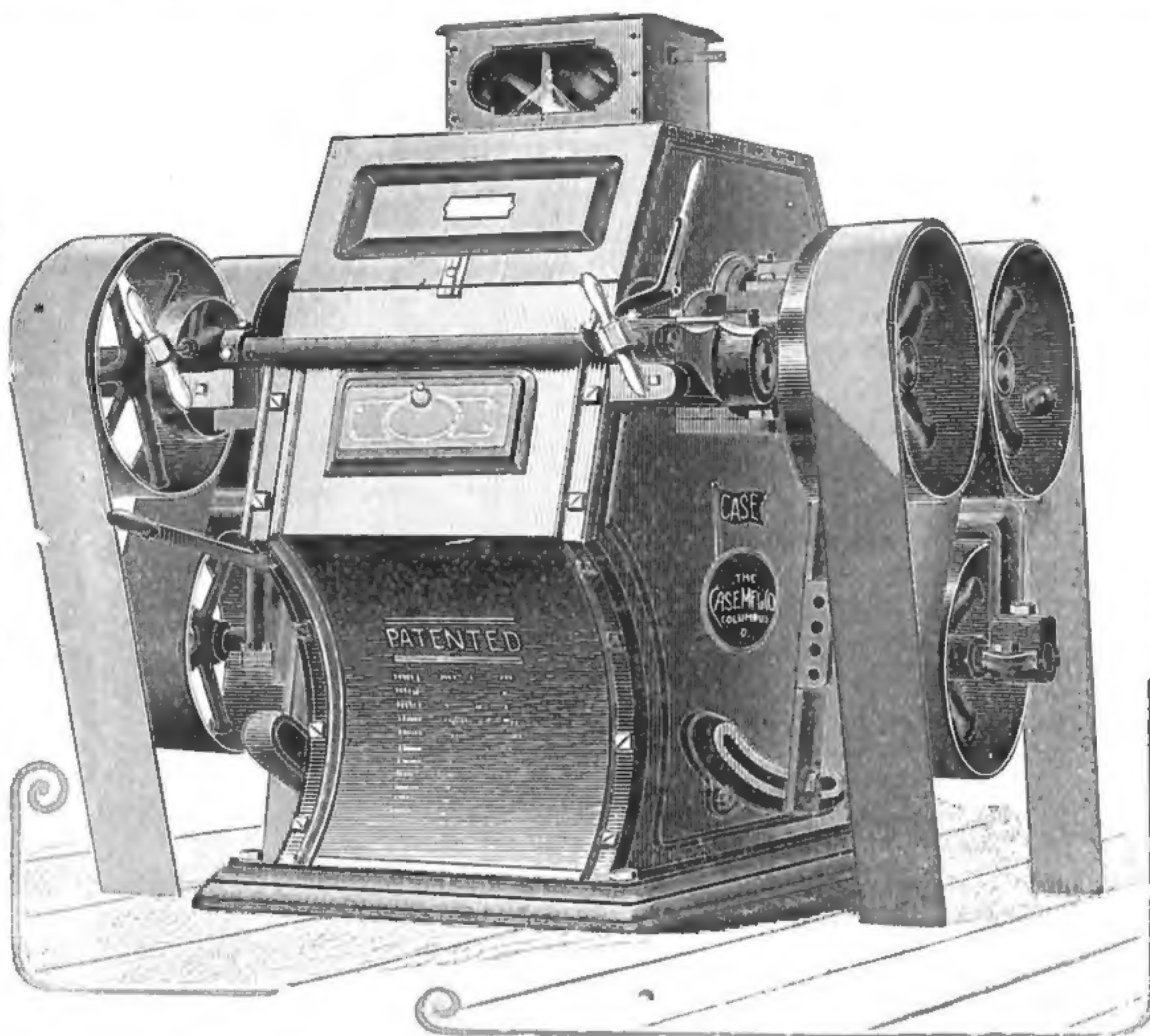
The frame is of iron with a heavy iron base.

The wood-work in top is of select cherry and black walnut, carefully shellacked and varnished.

The handles of adjusting screws and levers are finely nickel plated.

The joints are tight and dustless.

The adjustments easy, simple and perfect.



The roll bearings are wide and finely babbitted.

The belt drive is positive—no little short belts to slip.

The door for examining stock is a great convenience.

The arrangement for leveling rolls, simple and accurate.

The rolls can be thrown apart their entire length by one movement of the lever, and brought back again to original position, requiring no re-setting or experimenting.

Each machine is provided with our AUTOMATIC VIBRATING FEED, which requires no attention, and never fails to spread the feed the entire length of the rolls.



LISTEN! MICHIGAN MILLERS TALKING NOW.

CHARLOTTE, MICH., AUG. 5, 1890.

MESSRS. CASE MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, O.

Gentlemen: The mill is running fine. We are enjoying quite a fine little trade. Already have put over twenty tons of flour on the market here since we started the 7th of July, and it is giving elegant satisfaction. Every one who has seen our outfit pronounces it A 1, and the Case Automatic Feed can't be beat. In fact the Rolls are models of perfection. We are making a close finish and placing our goods alongside of the long system mills, carrying off the cake. We are highly pleased with the millwright work, and find your Messrs. McKenie and Shough congenial gentlemen to do business with.

Very truly yours, PERKINS & MOON.



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THE commercial journals and the grain-dealers of France are unanimously ridiculing the "official estimate" of the wheat crop in that country. They all agree in estimating the need of imported wheat this year at 48,000,000 bushels at the lowest, while some dealers, who are well informed on stocks and quality, say the import requirements will go up to 58,000,000 bushels.

IRELAND has the prospect of a serious famine during the winter months. Help will be needed. How would it answer for each miller in the United States to contribute one barrel of flour to the relief stores? Every miller who wishes to do this can probably secure free transportation for his gift to the seaboard by asking the railroad companies to carry it free. New York city will have a relief board, to whom the flour could be forwarded. Gifts of flour would be particularly valuable. The Millers' National Association, which is not doing anything good or valuable nowadays, might win spurs or laurels by taking the initiative and preparing the way for the carrying out of this idea.

THE leading statesman of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, in a recent wild speech on the new tariff law in the United States, made the foolish assertion that the tariff is based on a desire on the part of this country to possess Canada, and that the closing of the United States market to Canada is meant to "starve Canada into submission" and annexation. Sir John may be well posted on Canuck sentiment, but surely he is "terribly off" on Yankee sentiment. No natives of the United States care to see Canada annexed. A few Canadians living in the States may be annexationists. We do not want Canada under any conditions. Quebec we do not want at any price, as her institutions are so formed and conducted that they would have to be revolutionized in case Quebec should desire to enter the Union. We are not hankering after any more land, anywhere. We have enough. We do not want the earth. Especially do we not covet Canada. Let Sir John sleep in peace beneath Aunt Vic's flag. Uncle Sam has no intentions northward. It's too cold up there!

NORTH DAKOTA, South Dakota and Minnesota estimates agree in making the spring-wheat crop in those States grade not more than 45 per cent. No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern. As the conditions in Manitoba were far worse than in those three States during harvest, it seems safe to assert that the Manitoba crop will run 30 per cent. No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern. With a crop of 20,000,000 bushels, Manitoba could not be depended upon to yield over 6,000,000 bushels of fine No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern. With 16,000,000 bushels, the least "boom" claim, the high-grade yield would be 4,800,000 bushels. The yield will probably fall below 12,000,000 bushels, and the No. 1 below 3,600,000 bushels. Recent letters from some portions of the province point to very poor quality. One farmer says: "I've got 4,500 bushels of wheat—mostly pig-feed—no No. 1 at all!" Ottawa reports from visitors to Manitoba point to small totals and inferior quality generally. British millers do not appear to be depending upon the Dominion for supplies. It would be

pleasant to know that the entire Northwest, both Yankee and Canuck, had a "bumper" crop, but it is to be feared that this season they are all tarred with the same stick in that neck of woods.

THERE is nothing else that is so powerful to cheer the despondent as hope. An illustration is furnished in Great Britain, where gigantic efforts have been and are now being made to render the country independent of the United States for a supply of grain. After the costly experience with wheat-growing in India, the results of which are so discouraging, it is announced by way of London that the India Office is credited with the statement that "the capabilities of India as a wheat-growing country are only just beginning to be known." Doubtless this statement is made in good faith, but, to an outsider, it reads like irony of the most ironical sort. It has been asserted over and over again that the "capabilities" of dead India in wheat-growing are "beginning to be known," and it only remains to repeat that the budding knowledge is not calculated to cheer the British investors in Indian wheat enterprises. At present the "capabilities" of India point to an exportable surplus of poor, thin, ricey, nasty, dirty, glutenless, valueless wheat ranging from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels a year. This fact has been apparent to outsiders for years, but in India and Great Britain it is "just beginning to be known." Probably in twenty or thirty years it will be fully known in both those lands, and then the Britons will be willing to quit the suicidal slaughter of their home agricultural interests in the vain hope of upbuilding those of a dead land like India.

It is estimated that the spring-wheat crop in the Northwest is about 95,000,000 bushels. Taking out 20,000,000 bushels for seed, there would remain 75,000,000 bushels, only about 30,750,000 bushels of which will grade No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern. It is computed that Minneapolis will require 30,000,000 bushels to grind and 12,000,000 bushels to ship or 42,000,000 bushels, while Duluth will require 12,000,000 to ship, and the northwestern mills outside of Minneapolis will require at least 15,000,000 bushels to grind. This makes a total requirement of 69,000,000 bushels, and it indicates that, with only 30,750,000 bushels of No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern on hand, the call will fall on No. 2 and lower grades for at least 39,000,000 bushels to take the place of the usual higher grades. Evidently, there is very little hope that eastern mills grinding spring wheat will be able to secure much No. 1 hard or No. 1 northern from the Northwest on this crop. The requirements of Minneapolis alone seem to cover all the No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern now in the Northwest, and the great millers of that town will be very sure to supply their own needs with those grades before they pay any attention to the needs of outside millers. All in all, Minneapolis may be said to have the "bulge" on this crop, and many millers, who are not fond of grinding No. 2 and lower grades and of trying to make their product compete with those of the mills that grind No. 1, may as well trot out their old saw-horses, oil up their buck-saws, and commence sawing wood.

The DAWSON ROLL WORKS CO.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

Dawson Roller Mills

—AND FURNISHERS OF—

CHILLED IRON ROLLS

WITH DAWSON PATENT CORRUGATION.

ALL STYLES OF FLOUR MILL ROLLS RE-GROUND AND
RE-CORRUGATED WITH ANY FORM OF CORRUGATION.

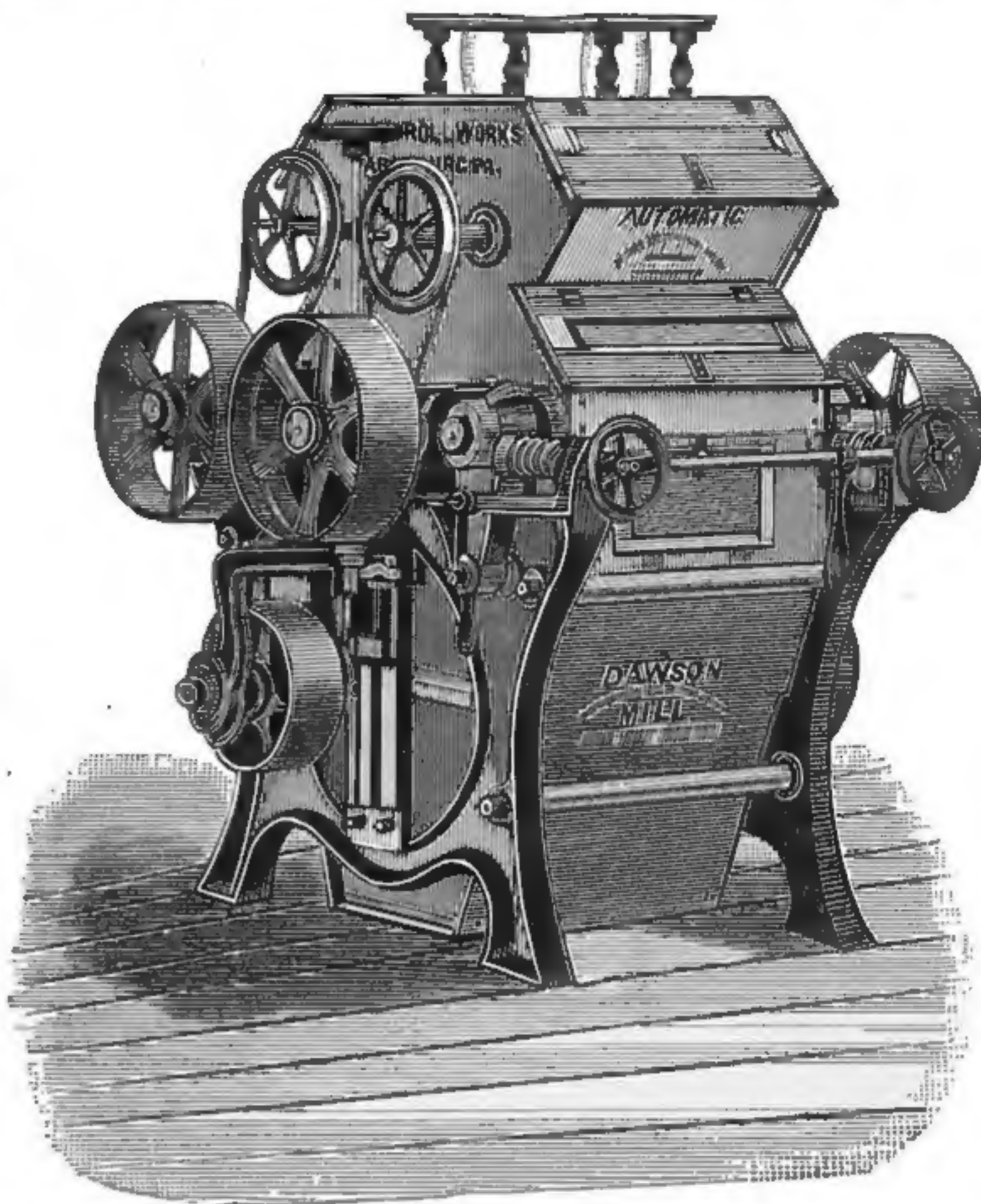
We have had large and extended experience in grinding and corrugating chilled rolls for milling, and have one of the largest and most improved plants in the country for this work, which enables us to meet the most exacting requirements of the trade promptly.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

DAWSON ROLL WORKS CO.

South and Short Streets,

HARRISBURG, PA.



BEST STEEL SAFETY MADE FOR
\$35

Easiest LADIES' Tricycle Known

Our Tricycles the Only Machine ever Recommended by Physicians for Ladies and Girls of a Delicate Constitution.

THE BUFFALO TRICYCLE CO.

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Girls' Tricycles, Ladies' and Boys' Safety Bicycles, Etc., Etc.

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IS MADE BY THE
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WHEN BUYING A BOILER FEEDER
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AMERICAN INJECTOR CO., NO. 175 Larned St., West, **DETROIT, MICH.**

THE MILLING WORLD

AND
CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. OFFICES: { Corner Pearl and Seneca Streets,
Buffalo, N. Y.
McFAUL & NOLAN, - - - PROPRIETORS.
THOMAS MC FAUL, JAMES NOLAN.

SUBSCRIPTION.

In the United States and Canada, postage prepaid, \$1.50 Per Year, in advance; remit by Postal Order, Registered Letter, or New York Exchange. Currency in un-registered letter at sender's risk.

To all Foreign Countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$2.25 Per Year, in advance.

Subscribers can have the mailing address of their paper changed as often as they desire. Send both old and new addresses. Those who fail to receive their papers promptly will please notify at once.

ADVERTISING.

Rates for ordinary advertising made known on application.

Advertisements of Mills for sale or to rent; Partners, Help or Situation Wanted, or of a similar character One cent per word each insertion, or where four consecutive insertions are ordered at once, the charge will be Three cents per word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements of this class.

Orders for new advertisements should reach this office on Friday morning to insure immediate insertion. Changes for current advertisements should be sent so as to reach this office on Saturday morning.

EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correspondence is invited from millers and millwrights on any subject pertaining to any branch of milling or the grain and flour trade.

Correspondents must give their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

This paper has no connection with a millfurnishing house and aims to represent the trade without prejudice, fear or favor.

Address all communications

THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Entered at the Post Office, at Buffalo, N. Y., as mail matter of second-class.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, 25 cents each insertion for 25 words, and 1 cent for each additional word. Cash with order. Four consecutive insertions will be given for the price of three.

SITUATION WANTED.

Head miller with over 20 years experience want to make a change this spring. Address, A. MILLER, 67 Weaver Alley Buffalo, N. Y. 4t

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or Rent, Partners Wanted, Machines for Sale or Exchange, etc., etc., cost 1 cent per word, for one insertion, or 3 cents per word for four insertions. No order taken for less than 25 cents for one insertion, or 50 cents for four insertions. Cash must accompany the order. When replies are ordered sent care of this office 10 cents must be added to pay postage.

WANTED, TO RENT.

A good Custom Mill, in a good grain section. Steam or water power. Address, MILLER, P. O. Box 170, Pocomoke City, Worcester County, Md. 252

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

I have a half interest in a Short System Roller Mill which I will sell at a bargain. Don't write unless you mean business. Address, GEO. FOSTER, Wakeman, O. 47

FOR SALE.

One No. 1 Howes, Babcock & Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., Lengthened Scourer and Smutter, nearly new. Address, CHAS. SCHOEPLIN & BRO., Gardenville, N. Y. 46

FOR RENT.

Clinton Mills, at Black Rock, Buffalo, for rent on reasonable terms, recently repaired and put in good order. Apply to CHAS. DANIELS, over 311 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 6tf

FOR SALE.

Rare chance, Grist, Saw, Planing Mill, Lumber and Coal Yard, doing good business. Growing village; 15 miles from Washington. Owner wishes to retire. Small capital needed. Terms easy. A. FREEMAN, Vienna, Va. 37

FLOUR MILL WANTED

Flouring-mill wanted at Evart, Osceola Co., Mich. Good wheat region, large territory. Correspondence solicited. GEO. W. MINCHIN, Evart, Osceola Co., Mich. 69

FOR SALE.

Flour and saw-mill with or without farm of 38 acres. Four buhr mill, with machinery and building in most excellent condition. Buildings on farm good. Good run of custom. Can run by water 9 months, also have steam power. Terms easy. On Big Indian Creek, 1/4-mile from Crandall, on Air Line. Mrs. C. KRACKMAN, Crandall, Ind. 36

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One No. 0 Standard Combined Separator, Smutter and Brush Machine; new, best make.
One 20-Inch Under-Runner Portable Mill, French Buhr Stone, capacity 10 to 12 bushels per hour; new, best make.
One 14-Inch Vertical Feed Mill; best make, new, a bargain.
One No. 6 Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
One No. 1 Full Rigged Combined Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
Four Corn Cob Crushers, right or left hand, driven from above or below, best make; capacity 40 to 60 bushels per hour.
Three No. 1 Corn Shellers, capacity 200 to 300 bushels per hour; new.
One No. 2 Purifier. New. Best make. A bargain.
One 20-Inch Portable Mill.
One 18-Inch Double Gear Portable Mill.
For particulars address, FRANK SMITH, care of THE MILLING WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 5tf

FOR SALE

Whole or part of a 125-barrel Flouring Mill, built entirely new from ground up. Equipped with latest machinery. Side track at mill door. Located in South Michigan. Big local and exchange trade. For further particulars address B. B., care of THE MILLING WORLD. 37

THE Minneapolis "Yahoo" very naturally objects to having Brother Hall advocating the National. Brother Hall forgets that he is not likely to gain favor with the National by abusing or attempting to supplant the "Yahoo," whose native seat is in the boughs of the National tree.

DURING the month of September the fire-losses in the United States and Canada footed \$6,943,700, and the contribution of the milling and grain interests was about \$700,000. The September total in 1889 was \$9,735,900, and it was \$10,624,700 in 1888. The total for the first nine months of 1890 is \$78,487,545, against \$96,196,250 in 1889 and \$98,650,020 in 1888.

If there ever was a time when every feature of the market and statistical situation demanded a rapid and decided advance in the value of wheat and other cereals, that time is now. If there ever was a time when the statistical position failed utterly to have any appreciable influence on the cereal market, that time is now. How much longer can prices be kept down? Is the market preparing for a sudden jump into the remote heavens?

THE new tariff of the United States is in effect, and millers, wheat-growers and agriculturists in general will soon begin to feel the influence of it. Of course that influence will not be felt by all classes of producers and manufacturers at the same time. In some lines years will be required to make the effect visible, for instance in tin-plate making. The first effect promises to be the removal of manufacturing plants from Europe to the United States, and that means an increase in the capacity of the home market, an increase that will at once make larger calls upon the millers and farmers of the country.

RUSSIAN reports continue to show a "petering out" on wheat. With information coming in installments, it is already settled that Russia has something less than an average crop in quality, while the quality is decidedly inferior. Added to this is the effect of the rise in the value of silver, which makes it unprofitable for the Russians to export wheat grain this year. The Indian wheat on this crop is even thinner and nastier than usual, and not even surreptitious infiltrations of gravel, clay, hair, dried camel-dung and occasional diamond rings can endear it to the heart and the pocket of the long-suffering and seldom-happy British miller.

EVEN with Canadian railway officials and boomers claiming that Canada has on this crop from 20,000,000 to 26,000,000 bushels of wheat to export, American wheat grain and flour are going to Canada in no insignificant quantities. During the first 8 months of this year the Dominion took from the United States 806,753 bushels of wheat grain and 250,972 barrels of wheat flour, a total equivalent to about 1,536,127 bushels of wheat grain. During the same months the Dominion took 5,694,308 bushels of corn from the United States. The announcement of the reaping of "bumper" crops throughout the Dominion has not seriously checked importations. What is the secret of the situation?

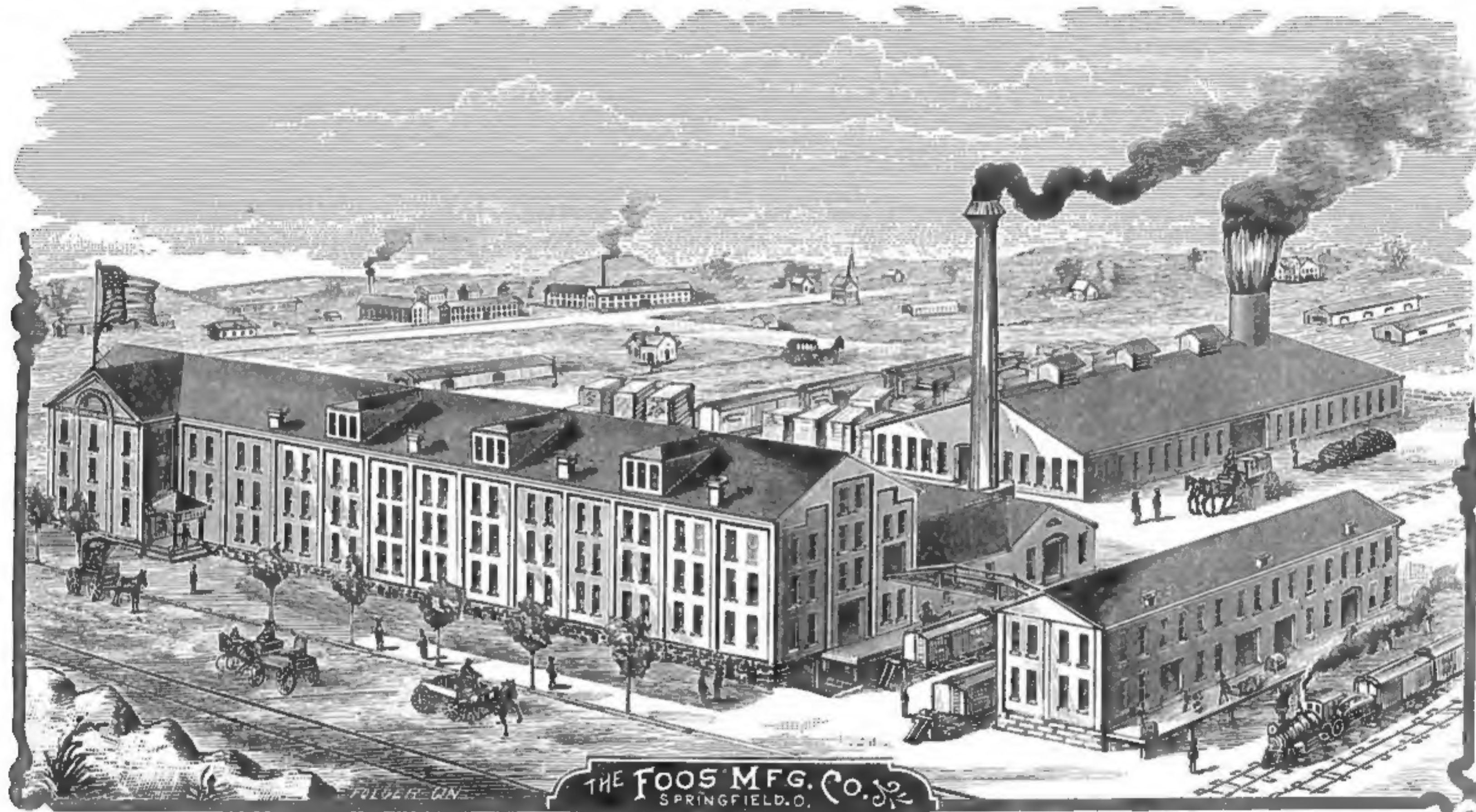
CANADIAN Pacific Railway officials declare that "there is more wheat along that road than ever before." Well, how much may that be, in cool round figures? How much was it in 1889? How much in 1888? Was it over 5,000,000 bushels last year, or over 9,000,000 bushels two years ago? The same officials assert that "the farmers are jubilant." Over what? Over the low-grade forced upon their wheat by the very unfavorable harvest time, with its heavy and long-continued rain? The Canadian Pacific Railway will get just as much for carrying several millions of bushels of off-grade wheat as it would get for carrying No. 1 hard, but the farmers who own the bulk of the off-grade grain are certainly not justified in feeling jubilant.

THE PLANT OF A GREAT COMPANY.

Herewith is an engraving representing the great plant of The Foos Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Ohio. Millers will study with interest this representation of this well-known firm's establishment. The factory was occupied by the company on the first of January, 1890. It is one of the most complete and best arranged manufacturing plants in the United States. One of the leading specialties manufactured by the Foos Manufacturing Company is the "Scientific" feed-mill, which has earned an enviable reputation in every part of the country. The company make numerous sizes of these mills, adapted to light and heavy steam, water and other power, with capacity ranging from 5 to 100 bushels of grain per hour. They also make sweep or lever mills for two horses to grind ear corn and small grains, and also a full line of special mills for crushing and grinding bones and fertilizer materials of all kinds. In addition to mills, they also manufacture horse-powers, corn-shellers, a full line of portable forges, blowers, and farmers' tools, consisting of a well-selected assortment of hammers, pincers, tongs and other tools suitable for use of farmers and stockmen for doing blacksmith work at home. The factory is equipped with the latest and best machinery, adapted especially for making these goods, and the buildings themselves have been built with special reference to such work,

ing which concerns so serious a problem as the supply of food for man should be neglected, however slight the contingent obtained. Moreover, the reason stated above for excluding oats from alimentation is not sufficient, for maize and rice are in an identical case, and although they are not suited for panification, no one thinks of disputing their utility. At the present day wheat is almost exclusively used for panification, bread being the basis of our nutriment. Barley and rye flours are disappearing every day from French bakeries, and much more so in oat-flour. Nevertheless, our ancestors in Gaul and Germany consumed oats in the form of pap, which constituted even the chief part of their food.

Every one knows that oats gives strength and vigor to horses, why should it not have the same effect on man? Oat-flour gives a bad quality of bread. This is due to its chemical composition, which gives too slight an amount of gluten, this last varying in the proportion of 3 to 4.8 per cent.; and again, the substance thus designated in the analytical reports is more like albumen than gluten properly so-called, which in wheat is found in the proportion of 10 to 18 per cent. This in no-wise prevents a mixture of oat, wheat and rye flour from giving in Brittany a very savory bread of the best quality. M. Grandeau analyzed 174 specimens of oats and gave the following average composition; Water 12.97; azo-



THE FOOS MFG. CO.'S NEW WORKS IN SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

while no expense has been spared in providing every possible facility for their rapid and economical production. Goods are shipped to all parts of the globe. The main building is 230 feet long by 60 feet wide, with four floors and basement 9½ feet high. The offices occupy 30 feet at the north end, at which point the building is 68 feet wide. The offices are equipped with every facility for the rapid, prompt and correct attention to correspondence and shipping; thus the wants of customers are carefully considered. All work both in the office and factory is under the direct supervision of members of the company, so that the greatest care is used in every department to give all customers the best possible service; not even the smallest detail is slighted or neglected. The warehouse and foundry are yet to be erected, and when completed, the warehouse will be 125x50 feet, and the foundry 150x80 feet. The machinery is moved by an automatic engine of 125 horse-power, with a boiler of 150 horse-power.

OATS AS HUMAN FOOD.

Writing on oats and oatmeal, Albert Larbaetrier says: Of all the cereals cultivated in the world oats is the least used for human food, because it is not really a cereal for panification, or rather because the bread it furnishes is heavy, dark in color, compact and bitter. Is this fact in itself sufficient to exclude it from human alimentation? We do not think so, and it is because we are of opinion that noth-

ing substances 9.59; fatty substance 5.15; starch and sugary substances 59.18; cellulose matter 9.82; mineral matter 3.28.

One sees, from a chemical point of view, oats differs from wheat in the small proportion of azotized substances and its richness in fatty and mineral matters. There is another substance contained in oats, called avenine. This substance, which is a kind of alkaloid, is contained in the pericarp, and it is this which gives the piquant properties to oats. By grinding of oats one obtains 68 to 72 per cent. of meal, the rest being bran, or small bristles, or awns of great tenacity, representing about two to three hundredths of the total weight. As for oat-flour, it is difficult to obtain, owing to the large proportion of fatty substances contained by this cereal; if it is crushed directly under millstones, these last are clogged and stop, and scarcely give 20 to 25 per cent. of a coarse pulpy flour. In Brittany oat-flour is prepared by placing it in bread ovens, and after a few hours it is passed under the stones, then through the winnowing machine. In Ireland oatmeal is made by passing steam into the double bottom of a caldron, where the oats is placed. The operation is concluded when the mass gives off abundant steam on its surface. The oats thus prepared is placed in an oven with a low temperature, remaining there twenty-four hours; a beginning of fermentation takes place, which renders a portion of the starch soluble; then it is passed under stones

suitably distanced, and finally through a winnowing machine, which separates the grains from the glumes and awns. Oat-flour is undoubtedly a healthy food, pleasant and nutritious, which might find a place in current consumption if bakers would try to blend it with other flours.

POINTS IN MILLING.

WHAT has become of the "Cyclone Pulverizer," that remarkable machine which was to pulverize any substance, from feathers to diamonds, by the action of an imprisoned miniature cyclone? Has Erastus Wiman packed it away in camphor? Or has it gone to meet the non-moting Keely motor and the "pneumatic wheat-grinding revolutionizer" that burst upon the public optic and auricular growth not long ago?

COMPLACENCY, of the sort that has never come into actual contact with real wheat in a flouring-mill, is placidly repeating the old chestnut that "crease-dirt is merely a theory." Well, whatsoever "crease-dirt" may be, what is the substance which is invariably to be found in the wholly unfortunate and needless fold in the wheat-berry? That substance surely ought not to be called "mere theory," even by the brilliant millers who have never been inside a mill, and to whom it would be a difficult, if not impossible, thing to distinguish between a flour-packer and a cockle-machine. Why do not these "mere theory" revolutionizers go one step further and, with one swipe of the powerful pens with which they have abolished crease-dirt, annihilate by empiric ukase the bran coat and the germ of the berry also? Of course those parts would remain in the berry, even after the proclamation had been issued, but that is just what happens in the case of "crease-dirt."

THERE are more buhrs in use in the flouring-mills of the United States to-day than most millers would or could believe. The buhr has by no means gone out. Its use is still large, and at present it shows signs of largely increasing.

WHAT has been the result of the reduction of grades from 13 to 8 by the flour-makers of Austria-Hungary? European journals ignore the point altogether, although the reduction went into effect over six weeks ago. Reports ought to be forthcoming soon. American millers required far less time than that to give account of the short-system change and its results.

MAGENDIE'S DOGS.

We are getting tired of Magendie's dogs. They do not disturb our slumber by night, but they commit a greater nuisance in meeting us in almost every other exchange by bobbing up to prove that we are all committing slow suicide by eating bread made from white flour. And now "Science Amateur" rehearses and rehashes the old, old story that has been staring us in the face for 20 years at least. To prove that white flour does not meet the requirements of the body, says the "Science Amateur," Magendie fed a number of dogs exclusively on it, and they died at the end of 40 days. White bread is principally starch, and contains only 3 of the 15 elements required to sustain the human system, and these are carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, or only heat and fat producing elements. Other dogs, to which Magendie fed nothing but wheat meal, containing all the nitrogen, phosphorus and other elements contained in the wheat, "were in first-class condition at the end of the 40 days." It is declared that "more than half of the children under 12 years of age have decayed teeth, owing to the insufficient supply of the required mineral ingredients, and this deficiency is caused, as a rule, by eating white bread." Dyspepsia, constipation, loss of nerve power and many other diseases are produced by improper eating. Sulphur is required for the growth of the hair, yet white flour does not contain a trace; the phosphates are also notably lacking. The "false, æsthetic taste which demands a white loaf" is severely denounced. We ought to be careful that our food contains a proper balance of carbonaceous and nitrogenous elements, lest our tastes

become vitiated, and our bodies diseased, etc., etc. This is all bad enough, but an esteemed cotemporary, which is not an amateur, proceeds forthwith to read the public another dietetic lecture, in which it proceeds to say:

Some of the most important improvements in milling machinery made in recent years were for the special purpose of producing the white loaf demanded by fashion. When the demand, founded on common-sense, comes for the loaf that contains all the valuable food elements of wheat, the millers will make the flour for it. The most probable reason that the effects of the white loaf are not worse than they really are, is because it is not used as an exclusive article of food, and, owing to the variety of foods consumed, the important food elements it lacks are supplied from other sources. Under the present fashion for the white loaf, the most nutritious food elements of wheat are taken from the flour and become food for our domestic animals. This may be good for them, but it is bad for man. The white loaf represents a great waste, as well as an incomplete food inimical to health, and the sooner the "false, æsthetic taste" is reformed, the better for health and true economy.

All right. Go ahead and reform your own cuisine. But before you set up for a public instructor, inform yourself of the latest researches into the chemistry of the loaf. What have dogs got to do with the human diet, any way? Why is the limit of human life increasing? Why do the black-bread, brown-bread, bran-bread devotees die young, and the other fellows live long? Go to! Wisdom is justified of all her children. Science indorses the popular predilection in favor of white bread. Quote us no more of Magendie's dogs. Man does not live by bread alone.—Chicago "American Miller."

COTEMPORARY COMMENT.

Russia seems to be playing an important part this year in the markets of the world. Here the reports are that she has more than an average crop, and her big shipments are used to depress prices, while Beerbohm speaks of the English market being held from a further decline by unfavorable news from Russia. Who shall sift the grains of truth from so much lying chaff?—Chicago "Daily Business."

Millers should make haste to bring about a general introduction of the new use of biscuit recently discovered at Valparaiso, Chili—that is, for breastworks. Recent advices from that city state that the mob that attempted to sack the town confiscated the National biscuit factory. The biscuits were thrown up in breastworks, and the guns of the enemy could not penetrate them.—Chicago "American Miller."

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILLERS MEET.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association was held in Reading, Pa., on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 7th and 8th. The meetings were held in Library Hall, the first session opening at 2 p. m. on Tuesday. The attendance was good, and among those present were the following members and visitors: President B. F. Isenberg, Huntingdon; W. H. Richardson and Robert Everett, jr., Philadelphia; J. S. Bosler, Ogontz; E. K. Freed, North Wales; P. E. Maus, Danville; C. K. Cleaver, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; John Cleaver, Norristown; J. V. Edge, Downingtown; F. W. Behrn, E. B. Burnat, W. P. Leshner, H. S. Leshner, Philadelphia; T. B. Miller, Pottstown; W. S. Ely, Buckingham; H. S. Everett and Wm. M. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia; C. R. Lantz, Lebanon; T. H. Diehl, Allentown; State Secretary Landis Levan and Geo. P. Roy, Lancaster; J. P. Pelt, Emporium; Wade Wilson, New Brighton; William J. Yaeger, Lewiston; T. M. Ramble, Ringtown; H. Herz, Philadelphia; M. Hibbard, Bridgeport; A. H. Bradley, Chambersburg; T. McFeely, Richard Lot and wife, Augustus Wolf, John Pensinger and A. A. Bradley, of Chambersburg; P. H. Litchfield, Minneapolis, Minn.; George Dickinson and John Lerdon, of Delaware county; G. A. Dayton, of Towanda; A. E. Webb, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. H. Wyker, Easton; H. E. Waldo, Wyalusing; E. F. Wallace, Harrisburg; J. B. Mauser, Treichlers; N. L. Vredenburg, Silver Creek, N. Y.; Charles M. Fatnatt, of Coatesville, and M. Crock, of Silver Creek, N. Y.

The programme of exercises included the following papers: "The Milling Industry in Pennsylvania. How Can it be

Made Profitable?" W. Latimer Small, York; "Options, What are They, and of what Use to Millers?" W. Welsh, Philadelphia; "Freight Discriminations, How do they Operate Against the Eastern Millers?" G. A. Dayton, Towanda; "Credit, Its Uses and Abuses," B. F. Isenberg, Huntingdon; "Pennsylvania Millers' Insurance Company, Has it Benefited the Miller?" J. M. McGuire, Huntingdon, and "Millers' Associations, Have they been of a Pecuniary and Social Advantage?" Hon. Cyrus Hoffa, Lewisburg.

The opening session on Tuesday afternoon was devoted to general discussion of milling matters. President B. F. Isenberg in his annual address welcomed the visitors cordially and gracefully. He related the great success of the Pennsylvania Association, and warmly urged all the flour-makers in the State to join the organization and secure greater benefits from increased membership and consequent influence. The convention elected E. R. Gerber official stenographer.

At the Tuesday evening session the business of the convention was transacted. President Isenberg, who has been president of the association for eight years, and to whose earnestness its success is due, positively declined a re-election, and Mr. Cyrus Hoffa, of Lewisburg, was chosen as his successor. The retiring president received a hearty vote of thanks for his long and valuable services. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Cyrus Hoffa, of Lewisburg; 1st vice-president, Joseph Bosler, Ogontz, Montgomery county; 2d vice-president, J. N. Edge, Downingtown, Chester county; secretary and treasurer, Frank Levan, Lancaster, Lancaster county.

The most important transaction in the convention was the vote to levy an assessment of \$10 on each member of the association, to pay the expenses in the suit brought against James S. Boster, of Ogontz, by a manufacturer, or patentee, who charges Mr. Bosler with infringing his patent. The result of this action will be one of great importance to the millers of the State, from the fact that, if the decision of the lower court is reversed, it will mean a loss of about \$1,000,000 or more to the millers of the State. The usual resolution endorsing the Millers' National Association was adopted. The millers discussed at length the subject of freight discriminations by railroads, and the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The millers of Pennsylvania have been unfairly dealt with in freight rates, burdensome charges and milling in transit, which is allowed to western millers and denied to those of Central and Eastern Pennsylvania; therefore be it *Resolved*, That a committee of four be appointed to call on the railroads doing a western business and secure the advantages of milling in transit and in freight rates which are in force elsewhere.

The committee appointed consists of Landis Levan, B. F. Isenberg, W. Latimer Small and George A. Dayton. A resolution pledging the members not to buy grain from any dealers except those who guarantee full weight was passed. The concluding session was held on Wednesday, over which the new president, Mr. Hoffa, presided. The session opened early and lasted until 10 a. m. It was devoted to discussion of the papers read. Invitations were presented, asking the millers to hold their convention in 1891 in Altoona, Wilkes-Barre or Philadelphia. No decision on the place of meeting was reached, and the selection of the place was left in the hands of the executive committee. After adjournment the visitors went on an excursion over the mountain railroad, leaving for their homes on the afternoon and evening trains. The convention was a decided success. This report is received too late for us to give the substance of the papers and essays.

COMPETITION FOR MILLERS.

Millers are no longer to have and enjoy a monopoly of the use of silk bolting-cloth. The æsthetic women are after that fabric, and prices will advance. Says one enthusiastic writer: Among old materials put to new uses is bolting-cloth, an exquisite silken fabric of wonderfully fine and diaphanous quality and natural color, the creamy white color of the silk threads as they come from the cocoon. It is surprising that its dainty qualities were not discovered long ago and

made use of elsewhere than in flouring-mills. Probably every one knows that the special use which bolting-cloth has always served, and for which alone it was manufactured, is that of separating the fine flour from the bran on its passage from grinding stones and rollers to the bins, barrels or bags in which it is shipped. Wire gauze was formerly used for this purpose, but bolting-cloth has entirely superseded it in the office of flour-sifter. Although flour is "awfully" fine, yet one can not but wonder how it can be pressed through the cloth, so closely are the delicate threads thrown together in the weaving.

No fabric takes more kindly and daintily to artistic garnishings than bolting-cloth. The fineness of the web and its semi-transparent quality are singularly adaptable to delicate decorative work. It has not the glisten of silk, but a soft glow like that of the pearl overspreads its surface. Its apparent absorption of color softens and enhances effects, giving the work put upon it the appearance of showing through it. This, of course, applies to brush work and soft, delicate steel-plate and lithographic printing. Embroidery does not show well upon bolting-cloth, for the reason that no matter how fine and delicate the work may be, the fairy-like texture of the cloth makes it seem coarse by comparison; and for the same reason it must be combined with only the richest material, something with sheen and color to afford a brilliant contrast. The proper decorations for this dainty stuff are such as will sink into its meshes and become embodied with it.

The decorative uses to which bolting-cloth can be put, although many, are necessarily of a similar character. Nothing can exceed the beauty of scarfs made of it. The ends may be painted in strongly contrasting colors, as, for example, bunches of golden-rod and cat-tails at one end, and loose clusters of La France roses at the other; then dispose its filmy length around an easel picture, and you have something infinitely more deserving of Minerva's envy than poor Arachne's embroidery. It is also used in the shape of panels upon handkerchief cases of rich material. A lovely example is of azure satin of real heavenly tint, bordered by a puffing of crepe of the same shade, within which is set a bolting-cloth panel glorified by a beautiful spray of American Beauty roses. Sometimes the decorations are placed underneath the cloth. Upon a handkerchief case of heliotrope satin is worked a cluster of daffodils and blue cornflowers in strong and rather harsh colors. Over this is laid a square of bolting-cloth, and at once the colors are toned down to a wonderful softness.

Handkerchief and glove boxes of satin and plush are enhanced in beauty by panels of bolting-cloth. Exquisite lamp screens and shades are made of it. Banners are covered with it, the decorations being sometimes on and sometimes under it. Draperies for small tables, scarfs for stand lamps, mirrors, pictures and other things are of bolting-cloth alone, or of combinations with plain rich goods; for it is an artistic canon that the decorations must be upon the lighter material. Lovely book-marks are made of a strip of bolting-cloth, daintily decorated with field flowers, laid upon a richly tinted and fringed ribbon, and it is used in a variety of ways in connection with silk, satin, plush, ivory and other materials for Christmas novelties. If the æsthetic application of bolting-silk becomes more general the consumers of wheat flour are going to pay more for their wheat bread, or else they will have to go to "whole-meal" for provender. With the darling women using up all available supplies of bolting-cloth, it is not easy to see where the miller, the baker and the bread-eater come in.

It is not easy to understand the attitude of European nations and economists on the domestic matters of the United States. One and all, they talk as though they imagine that, from some occult cause, they have a "right" which the United States is bound, by some occult law of their own conceiving, to respect in levying tariffs on imported wares and materials. The French, German and Austro-Hungarian journals are bad enough in their discussion of the new tariff, but it remained for the British papers to outdo themselves

in vaporings which must leave a bad taste in the mouth of the British public. The most conspicuous journal in Great Britain, in a frothy article, devotes one paragraph to showing that the new tariff is a direct blow, in a hostile spirit, with malicious intent, at a "friendly power," and in the very next paragraph it asserts that the new tariff, which is a death-blow to American markets for British wares, is really a death-blow at American competition with British manufacturers in the markets of the world, as it will make things so dear in the United States that it will be impossible to sell them abroad! Here is a direct contradiction, which nobody but a British free-trader could cram into one article. If the United States is out of the fight because of tariff, British manufacturers ought to be glad, not doleful. If the United States is so foolish as to render herself incapable of going to the world to sell, thus leaving the field free to Europe, why should Europeans howl?

For the multitudes of young women who are turning their thoughts towards the new calling of stenography and typewriting, a very useful article will be found in *Good Housekeeping*, in the issue of October 11, under the title of "Stenographers and Typewriters." There is also an interesting paper on "Shoes, Stockings and Rubbers," with a variety of minor articles, helpful and welcome in the household. This excellent publication will well repay its cost in any home. Clark W. Bryan & Co., publishers, Springfield, Mass.

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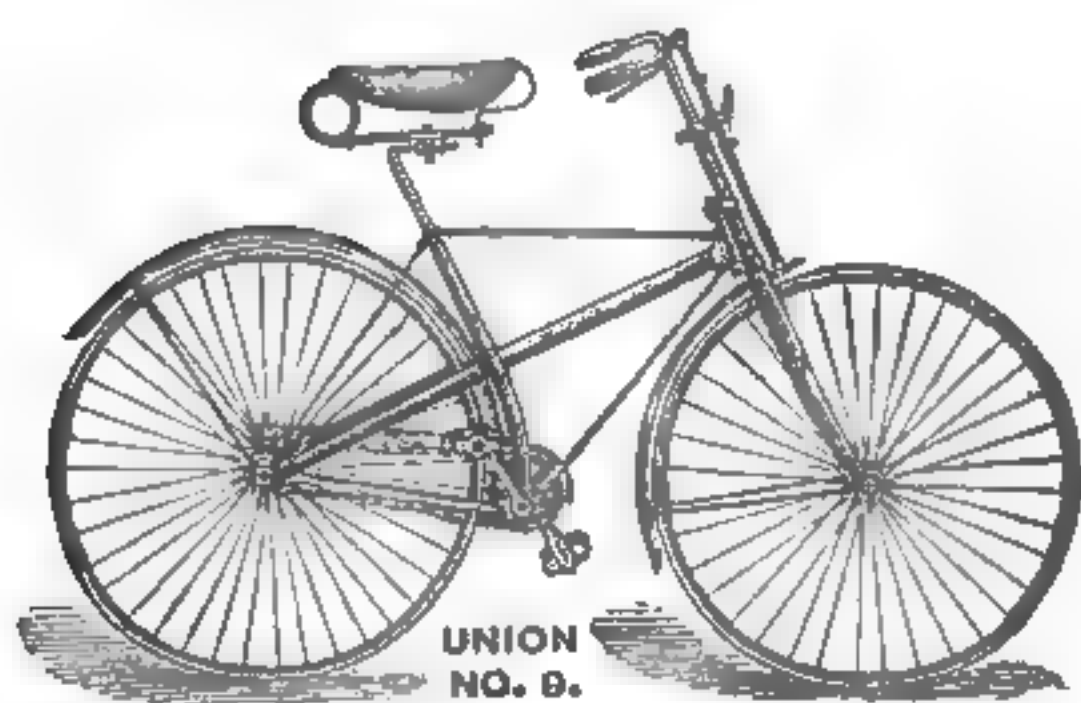
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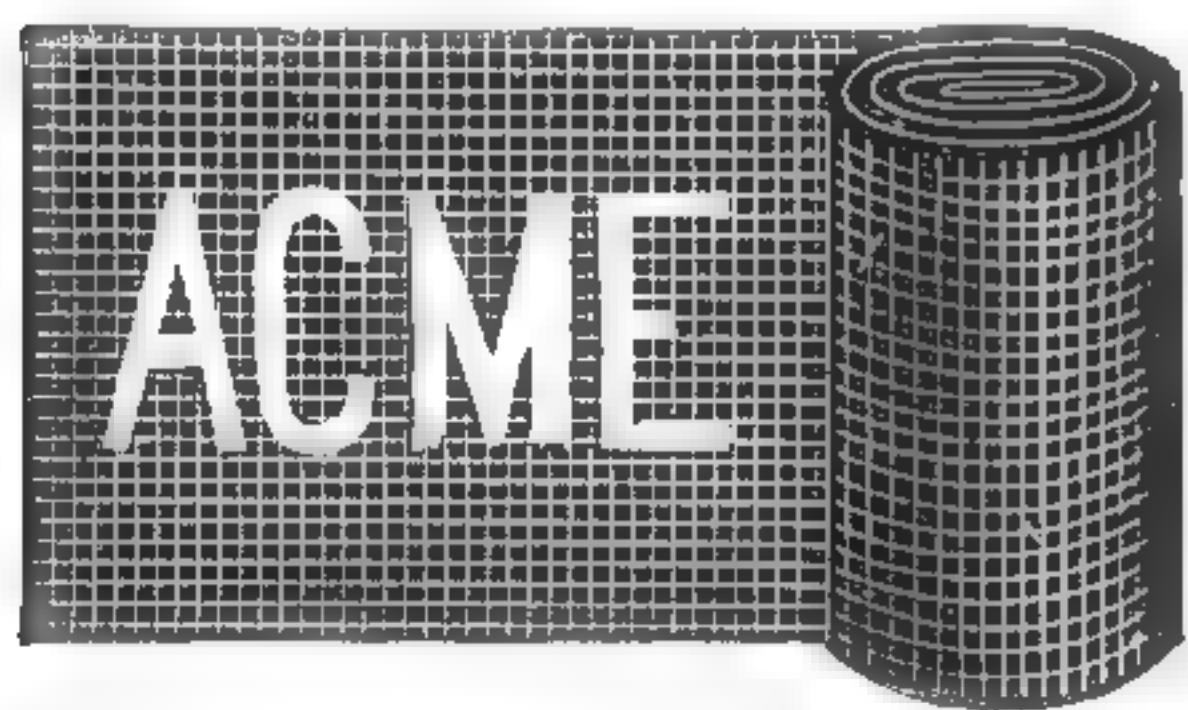
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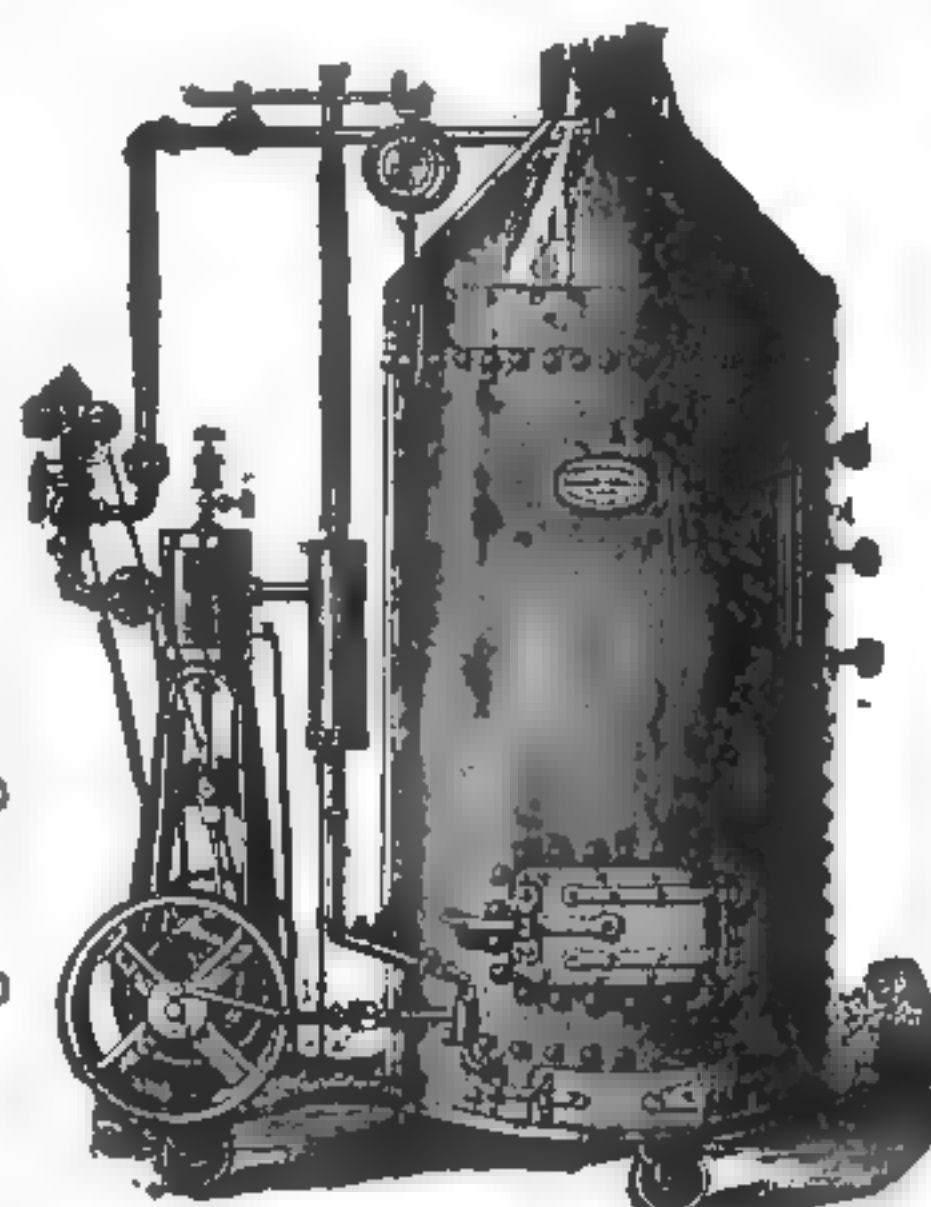
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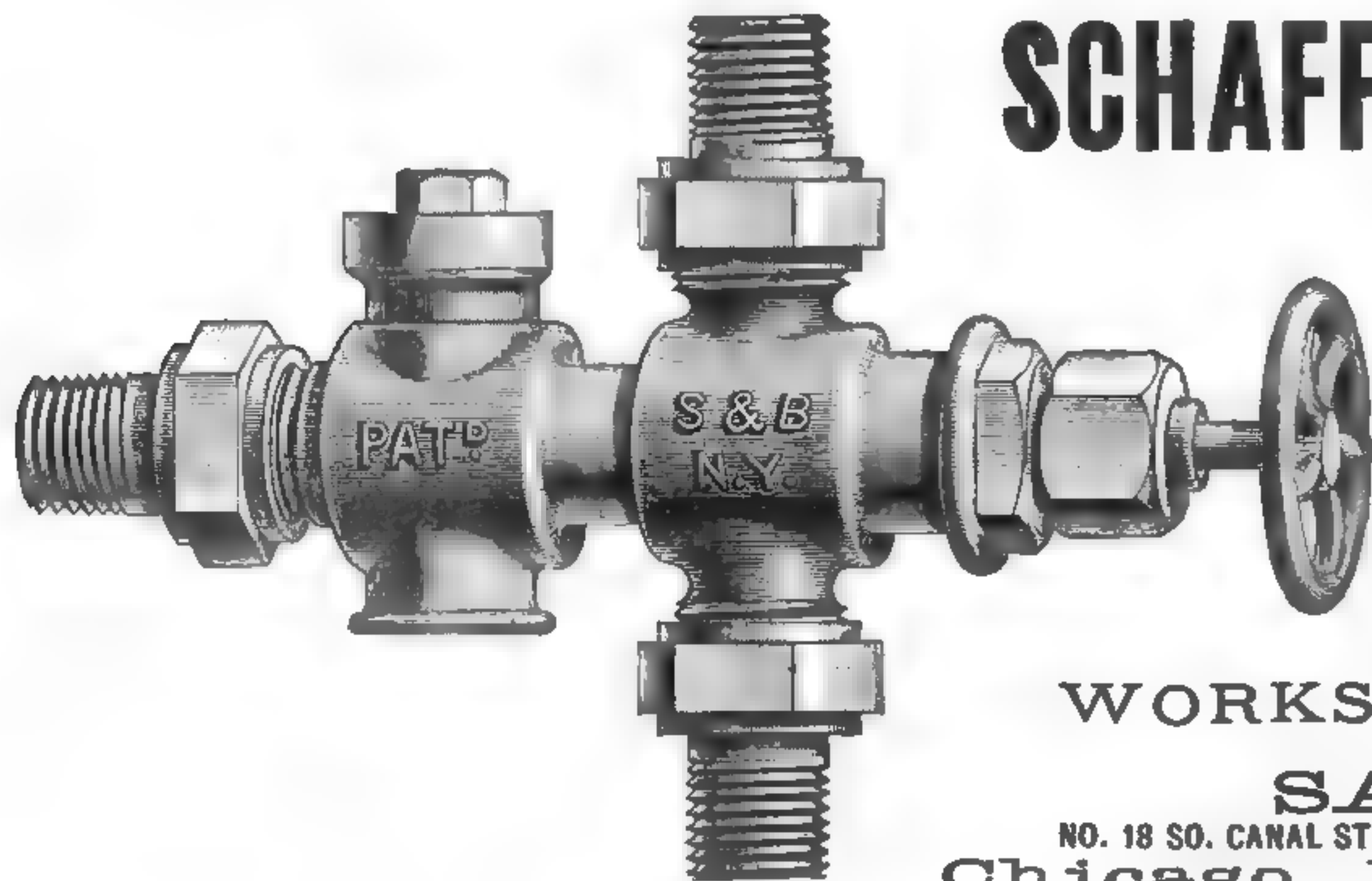
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A. G. Faust, mill, Belleville, O., assigned.
 Kabrick & Cole, millers, Lagrange, Ind., dissolved.
 S. W. Templeton's grist-mill, Winnsboro, Tex., burned.
 Heath's oatmeal mill, Des Moines, Ia., burned; loss \$100,000.
 The Oliver Oatmeal Factory, Joliet, Ill., lost \$3,750 by fire; insurance \$1,500.
 N. G. Norton, flour-mill, Vergennes, Vt., is succeeded by N. G. Norton & Sons.
 Rechtold & Sons' flouring-mill, Tremont, Ill., burned; loss \$10,000; insurance \$2,800.
 Hickman Bros. & Co.'s flouring-mill, Mt. Sterling, Ill., burned; loss \$10,000; insurance \$3,000; fire incendiary.
 R. V. Love and others, Meridian, Miss., incorporated the Love Mfg. Co., capital stock \$20,000, to start a corn-mill.
 A. Mort, Massillon, O., is putting 2 pairs of rolls and other machinery, furnished by The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
 White & Son, Clark's Mills, Pa., are putting in additional machinery, furnished by The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
 S. N. Ingraham, Springfield, Mo., is putting in 6 pairs of 6x18 rolls, furnished by The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
 J. H. Walker's grist-mill, Reidsville, N. C., burned; loss \$45,000; insurance \$20,000. The loss included a box factory.
 The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., have an order from J. H. Little, Yellow Springs, O., for 2 additional pairs of rolls.
 The Victor Flour Bin Co., Martinsburg, W. Va., will build a factory to manufacture their new patent grain and flour bin.
 Wm. Faloon, Salineville, O., is putting in 4 pairs of rolls and 2 flour-dressers, furnished by the Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
 The Romney Mfg., Land & Improvement Co., capital stock \$100,000, Romney, W. Va., will build a large roller flouring-mill.
 J. M. Quisenberry, Lexington, Va., has points on a proposed 50 to 100 barrel roller flour-mill, to be built by a stock company now forming.
 The Farmers' Milling Co., Hope Mills, Va., have bought the mill in that place and will remodel to rolls on the short system; machinery is wanted.
 A. Richmond, Canandaigua, N. Y., and J. W. Rafter, Clifton Springs, N. Y., will build 50-barrel steam flour and feed mill in Clifton Springs.
 The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., have an order from Alexander & Rush, Harrisburg, Ohio, for 2 pairs of rolls, 1 centrifugal reel and other supplies.
 The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., have furnished the Equity Milling Co., Point Pleasant, W. Va., 2 additional pairs of rolls for grinding corn and feed.
 The Washington Flour and Feed Co., Washington, D. C., are putting in 2 additional pairs of rolls and scalping-reels, furnished by The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
 H. J. Williams and others, Greenville, Va., have organized a company with \$15,000 to \$25,000 capital stock, to build a 100-barrel roller flouring-mill. Machinery is wanted.
 The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., have received the contract of L. A. Rizer, Keyser, W. Va., for all the necessary rolls, scalpers, flour-dressers, cleaners, purifiers, centrifugals and bran-dusters for a full roller mill on the Case system.
 The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., have received the contract of Elias Temple, Clifton, Kans., for all the necessary rolls, scalpers, flour-dressers, centrifugals, bran-dusters, meal aspirators and purifiers for a complete roller, flour and corn-meal mill on the Case system.

Anderson Bros., Anderson, O., have placed their contract for all the necessary machinery and supplies for a full roller corn-meal plant with The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.

The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., have orders from Essmuller & Barry, St. Louis, Mo., for 6 pairs of rolls to be placed in the mill of the Baldwin Roller Mills, Baldwin, Ills.

Winter wheat in Kansas is mostly sown and much of it two to three inches high already, and farmers as a rule have more ready cash, owing to generally higher prices for farm products, than at any time in five years.

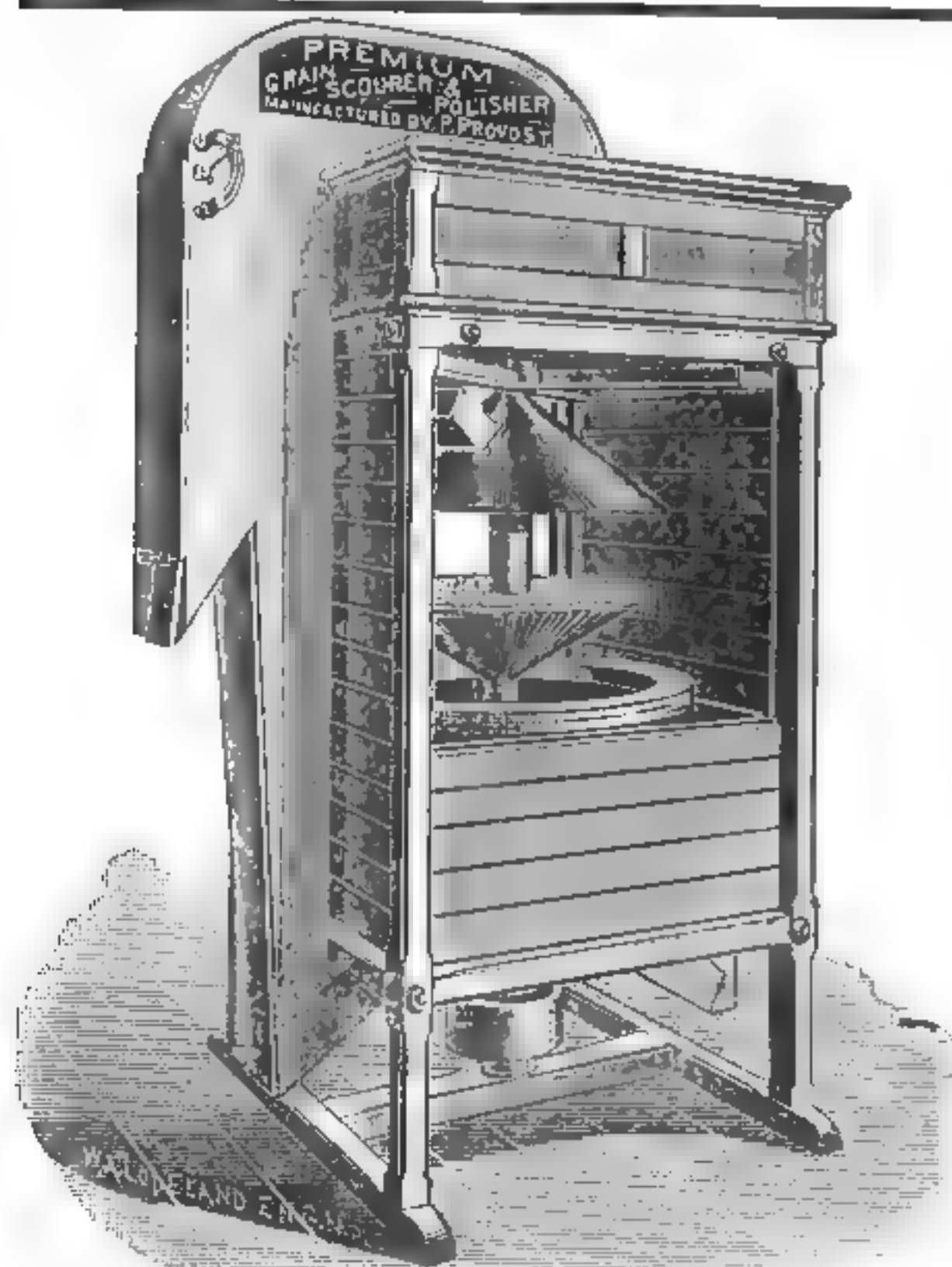
The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., have received the contract of S. W. Freeman, Mansfield, Mo., for all the machinery and supplies necessary for a full roller mill on the Case system, consisting of 11 9x18 4-roller-mills, 4 round scalping-reels, 6 No. 1 flour-dressers, 2 No. 1 centrifugal reels, 2 No. 00 special purifiers, 1 No. 0 bran-duster, 1 No. 1 feed centrifugal, cleaners, dust-collectors, packers and other machinery.

To feed the great multitude on board the great steamer "City of Paris" is no small undertaking. She carries 1,950 persons, all told, on an average trip. Fifty pounds of ice cream are served at a single desert in the first-class saloon. The bakers, six of them, find plenty to do. The daily turn out from the bakery includes 4,000 rolls for breakfast, 38 pound loaves of white bread, and over 100 pounds of brown bread, not to mention enormous supplies of cakes, puddings and pies. When the ship leaves Liverpool, she has in her stores 100 tins of fancy biscuits, 8 barrels of ordinary ditto, over 100 pounds of plum-cake, all of which is consumed in the 6-day trip.

Mr. L. C. Porter, of the L. C. Porter Milling Company, of Winona, Minn., was in New York on October 9th, and he said this crop of wheat in southern and central Minnesota and Dakota, covered by their 36 elevators, all of which but three are on the Northwestern Road and about half in each of the above States, is very spotted and runs from two to 20 bushels per acre, the former on thin and dry soils, where the wheat was struck and its growth stopped by the hot winds before maturity, the latter on moister and stronger lands. But he said the whole spring crop will make stonger though not as white flour as last crop, with more gluten in the wheat, though it will require 10 pounds more of wheat to the barrel of flour than a year ago.

Says a Chicago dispatch of October 4th: Leopold Bloom, the Board of Trade operator, thinks that wheat will rise much above present prices. Said he to-day: "My best judgment tells me that good milling wheat will sell for \$1.40 a bushel in Chicago before the crop year is over. I estimate the crop east of the Rockies at 370,000,000 bushels. We have in America 62,000,000 of people. Each man, woman and child is estimated to require $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat a year. All told they will require 279,000,000 bushels of wheat. The farmers will need 50,000,000 bushels for seed; 20,000,000 bushels has already been exported, and 10,000,000 more may be estimated as the requirements of manufacturers. These sums amount to 355,000,000 bushels of wheat. The supply we figured at 370,000,000, so that we will have a balance of 11,000,000 bushels for export. There you are in a nutshell. Wheat is going up, and when it starts it will go up so fast it will be a surprise."

During the season just past, in some parts of Ohio, appeared a disease which attacked the heads and kernels of wheat and caused a serious shrinkage in the yield. The farmers who suffered by it first observed its presence just as the heads were beginning to mature. At that time the upper or lower half had prematurely whitened, leaving the rest green, the whitened part having on many of the glumes a more or less distinct orange covering of the mycelium of a fungus. This disease has been noticed in various parts of the country for many years; its occurrence has not been recorded. Dr. C. M. Weed, who has made a careful examination of the fungus, pronounces it to be a species of "Fusisporium," and apparently the one described by W. G. Smith as "F. culmorum." The effect of this fungus on the kernels attacked by it is most disastrous. They become mere shells covered inside and outside with mycelium, and in passing through the thresher are blown away with the chaff. The disease often causes a shrinkage in yield of from one-third to one-half.



THE PREMIUM GRAIN SCOURER AND POLISHER.

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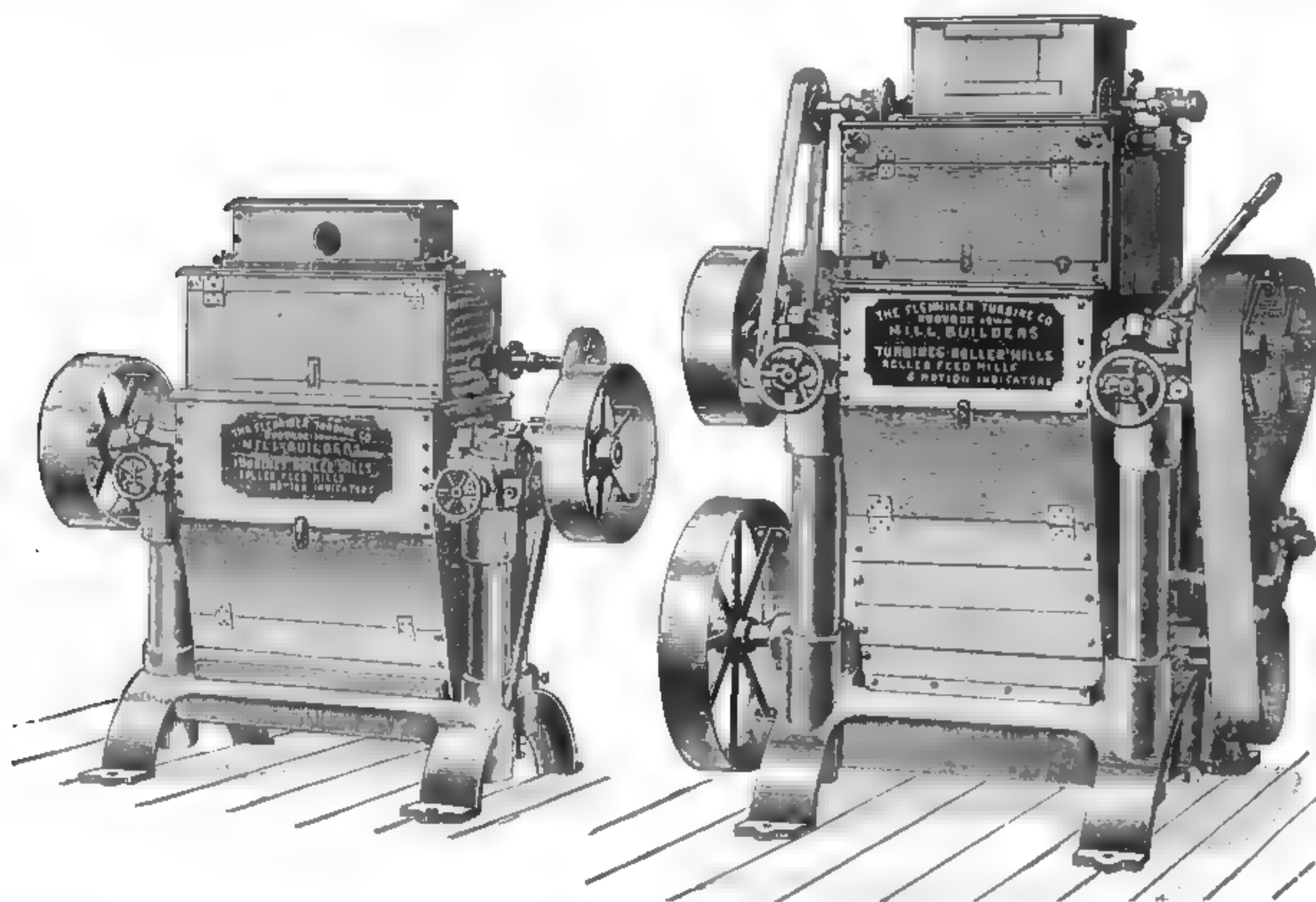
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ONE REDUCTION TO THE FRONT!

*Ye jolly millers, one and all,
Who granulate with burrs,*

A Moses has Come to Deliver You from Egypt. Cease Trying to Make Bricks without Straw. The Red Sea of Expense Has Been Divided.

The Wilderness of Reductions has Been Shortened. There is Manna in Abundance for Those Who Believe. Listen to the Glad Tidings of Great Joy!



ONE REDUCTION ON ROLLS IS A SUCCESS! Two years of experience in a dozen States, with all kinds of Wheat and diversified climates, has justified us in recommending its adoption in place of burrs in each and every case, whether for grinding Wheat, Rye or Buckwheat. We have perfected Roller Mills, Bolts and Scalpers peculiarly adapted to the wants of Small Mills, and all our machines *infringe no patents*, and no claims are made that they do.

Having consummated a bargain with **MR. O. C. RITTER**, the author and patentee of **One Reduction**, which gives us the *exclusive right* to construct mills under his patents, our patrons in the future will receive a license from Mr. Ritter.

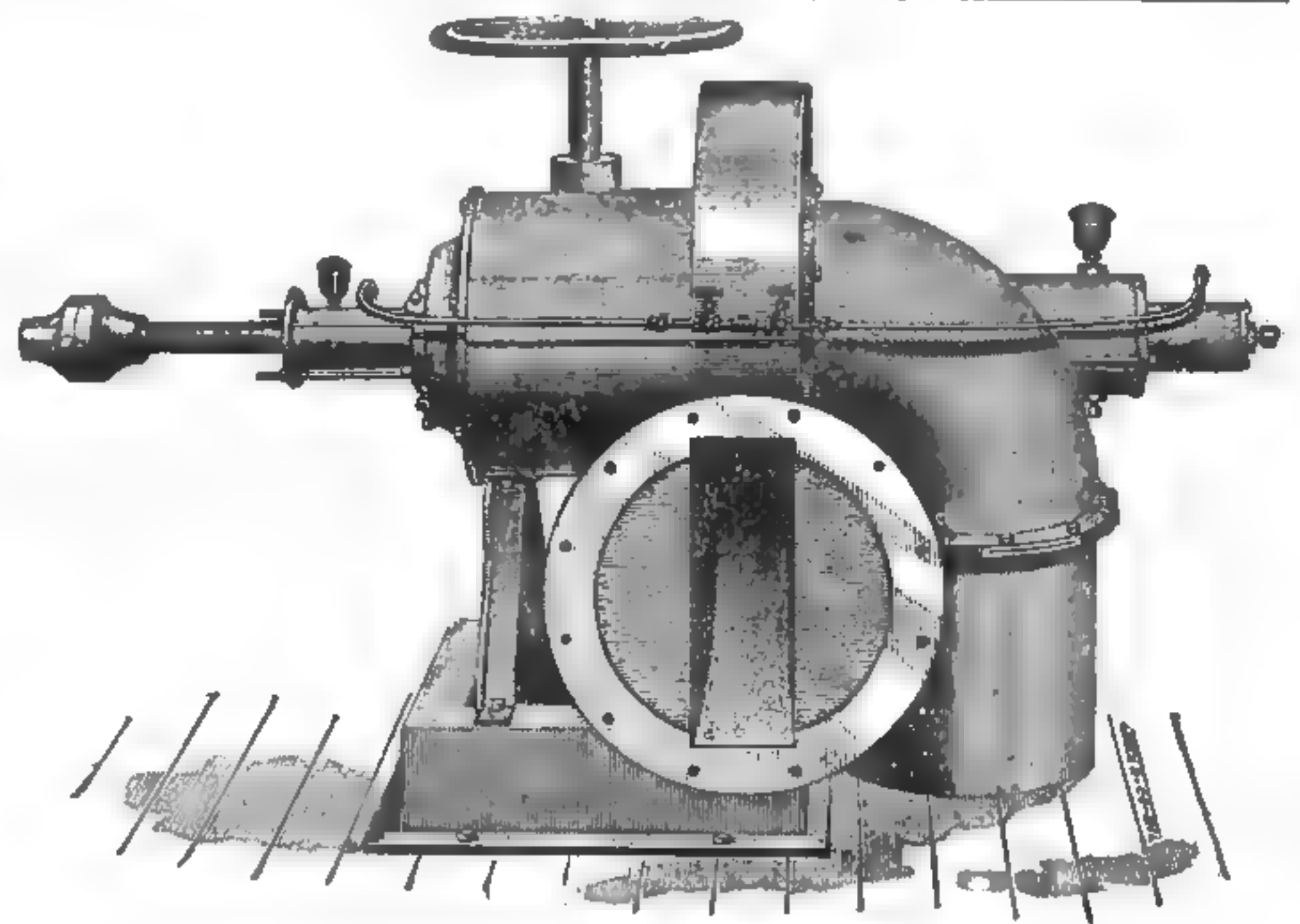
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EUROPEAN ECHOES.

ACCORDING to statistician Giffen, the value of lands in the United Kingdom decreased 15.7 per cent. during the ten years from 1875 to 1885. But the value of houses increased 35.7 per cent., of railways 42 per cent., of movables 37 per cent., and the amount of foreign investments 26½ per cent.

LENTIL-ALMO bread, says a London correspondent, is one of the latest claimants for public favor. The bread produced under this process contains two ingredients, which are decided novelties, so far, at least, as the loaf of bread of this country is concerned. These are lentil flour and oil of sweet almonds. The lentil is well known as the most nutritious and easily assimilated of foods, and it is much to be regretted that its use is not more popular in this country than it is as an article of food, and in this respect we might learn a lesson from eastern nations. Oil, too, is much in use by Asiatics in the composition of bread, and there are not a few scriptural allusions to this practice.

IN 1412 the Council of Nuremburg condemned a baker of that town to have "both his ears cut off and his wife one, for having sold too small a loaf to poor men." In addition they were forbidden to come within a radius of 40 leagues to the town and suburbs. The severity of the judges was even brought to bear heavily on the unfortunate baker's boys, two of whom were condemned to the loss of one ear and the third to be marked on the forehead with a hot iron. At Augsburg in 1771 a baker was condemned to the pillory before his shop for the same misdemeanor, and afterward to a particular kind of punishment: He was fastened to a plank placed on the edge of the river, and by means of this plank was completely immersed on several occasions, to the great joy of the spectators.

SAYS London "Fair Trade" in a recent issue: What the working classes have now to contend against are the comparatively recent effects of free trade. So long as the prices of agricultural produce remained fairly remunerative, as was the case until some 15 or 16 years ago, the cultivation of our fields gave employment to that labor which is now crowded into the towns. As our population has increased, so also have the numbers engaged in industrial pursuits in nearly the same proportion. But for the greater part of the last 20 years we have been employing more and more foreign agricultural laborers in Russia and America to supply us with food, while our own laborers are left with diminished employment, and hence are obliged to seek work in the towns in competition with the artisans. We commend to the thoughtful the following figures taken from the census returns of England and Wales only in 1861, 1871 and 1881. In Ireland the effects have been still worse:

Year of census.	Population of England and Wales.	—No. persons employed—		No. persons employed in industry and agriculture.
		in Industrial pursuits.	in Agriculture.	
1861.....	20,119,314	5,184,201	2,010,454	7,194,655
1871.....	22,760,359	5,940,028	1,657,138	7,597,166
1881.....	25,798,922	6,373,367	1,383,184	7,756,551
	Inc. 28 p. c.	Inc. 22.9 p. c.	Dec. 31.2 p. c.	Inc. 7.8 p. c.

The number of emigrants of British and Irish origin from 1862 to 1881 was 3,539,627.

BRITISH agriculture is in a very bad way. Joseph Chamberlain says: "The class of agricultural laborers of this country are never able to do more than make both ends meet, and have to look forward, in time of illness or on the approach of old age, to the workhouse as the one inevitable refuge against starvation. * * * Children are stunted in their growth and dulled in their intellects for want of proper nourishment and proper food. The houses of the poor are so scanty and so inefficient that the most horrible immorality prevails, which seldom comes to the surface, but which is known to all those who move among the poor, while the ordinary conditions of life among the large proportion of the population are such that common decency is absolutely impossible; and all this goes on in sight of the mansions of the

rich. * * * Private charity of all forms and religious organizations can do nothing to remedy the evils which are so deep set in our social system." Henry Fawcett said: "There are few classes of workmen who in many respects are so thoroughly wretched as the English agricultural laborers. They are in many respects so miserably poor that, if they were converted into slaves to-morrow, it would be for the interest of their owners to feed them far better than they are fed at present. Throughout large agricultural districts not a single agricultural laborer will be found who has saved so much as a week's wages. A life of toiling and incessant industry offers no other prospect than a miserable old age." The London "Financial Times," referring to the report of the Royal Commission on the state of British agriculture, says: "On every page there was proof, from all classes of witnesses connected with the cultivation of the land, of falling rents, of the rapidly diminishing produce raised on English farms, and an enormous acreage for which no tenants could be found on any terms, and which was either taken into the landlord's hands or thrown out of cultivation altogether. Farms, which a few years ago were in the highest state of cultivation, are given up to weeds, and the homesteads, once the pride of the country-side, are falling in almost every county into ruins. The commission had no difficulty whatever in finding a satisfactory explanation for this disastrous condition of things. It was only the inevitable result of our system of free-trade."

NEW VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made a new declaration of the values of foreign coins as estimated by the Director of the Mint. This declaration is made in accordance with Section 52 of the new Tariff Act, which provides as follows:

That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year.

The old law merely required this declaration on January 1 of each year. The change made in the new Act is due to the fluctuating price of silver and the desire of those who framed the Tariff Act to have imported goods appraised at their full value. In fixing the values of foreign silver coins the Director of the Mint has taken the average price paid for silver by the Treasury Department under the new silver law, which increases the value of the silver coins over the values proclaimed January 1, 1890, as follows:

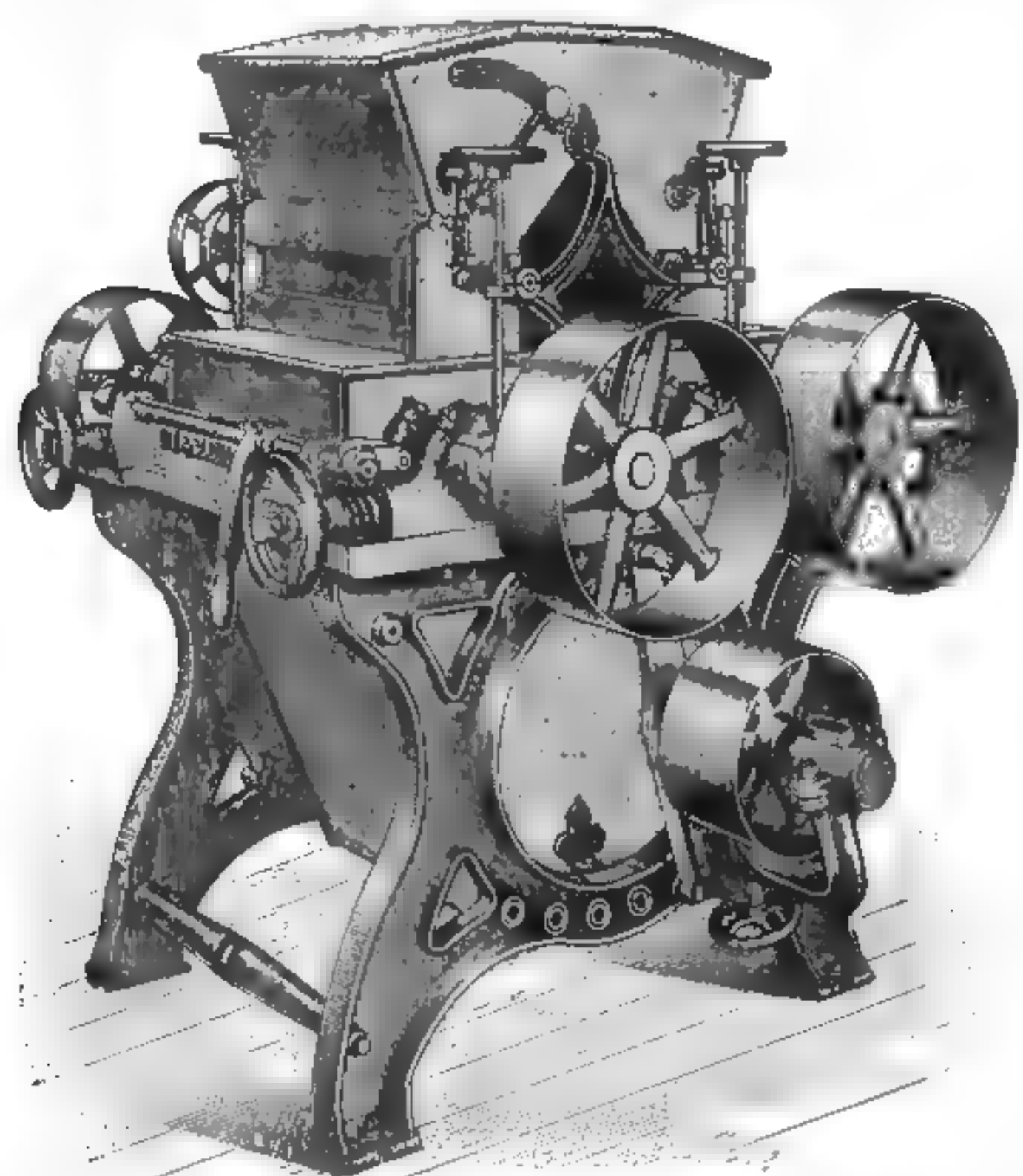
	Value Jan. 1, 1890.	Value Oct. 1, 1890.
Florin of Austria-Hungary.....	\$0.34.5	\$0.42
Boliviano of Bolivia.....	.69.8	.85
Peso of Cent. American States.....	.69.8	.85
Shanghai tael of China.....	1.08.1	1.25.6
Hankow tael of China.....	1.14.8	1.40
Peso of Colombia.....	.69.8	.85
Sucre of Ecuador.....	.69.8	.85
Rupee of India.....	.33.2	.40.4
Dollar of Mexico.....	.75.8	.92.3
Sol of Peru.....	.69.8	.85
Rouble of Russia.....	.55.8	.68
Mahbub of Tripoli.....	.62.9	.76.7
Bolivar of Venezuela.....	.14	.17
Yen of Japan.....	.75.2	.91.7

A NEW METHOD OF TREATING DISEASE.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.



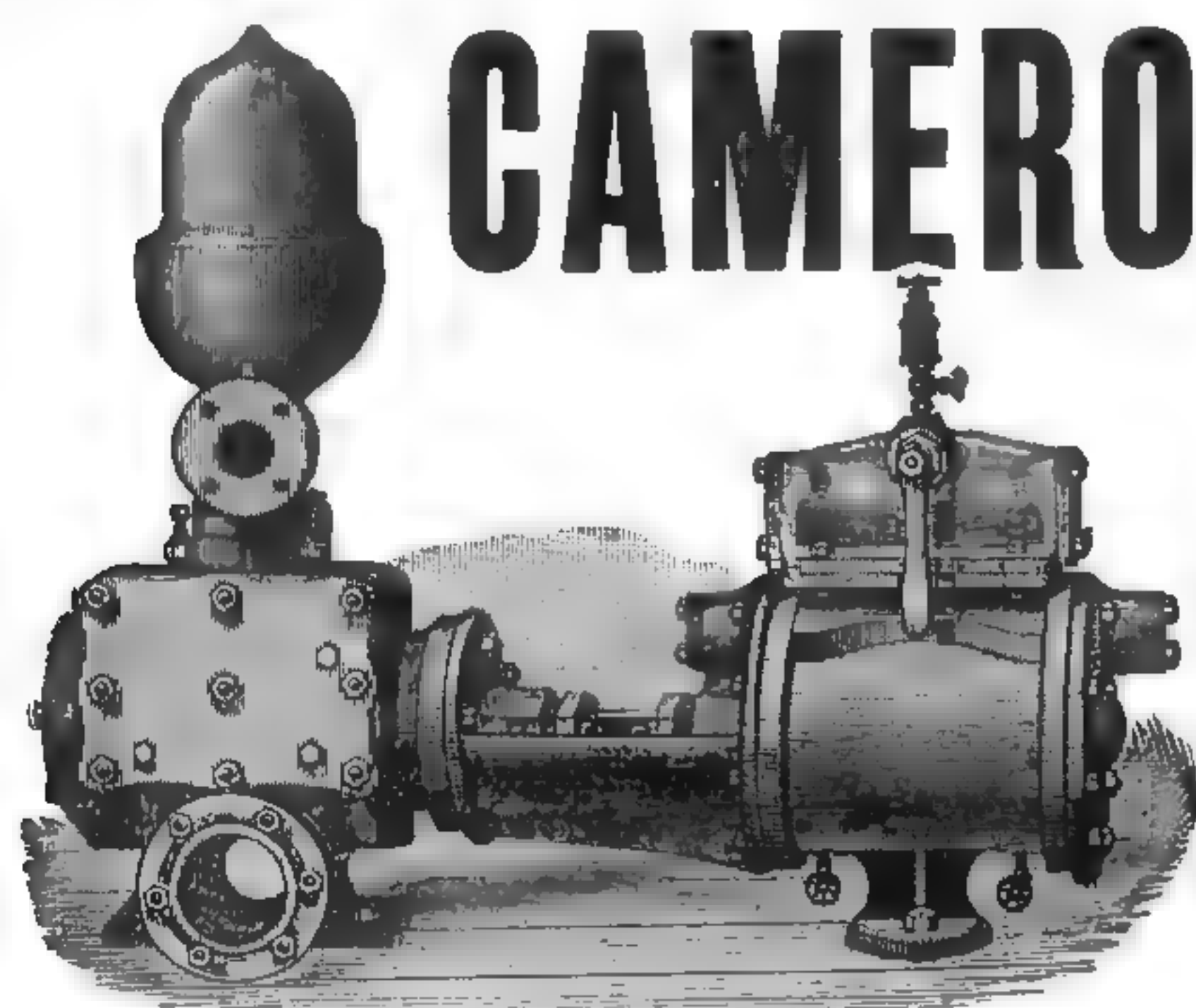
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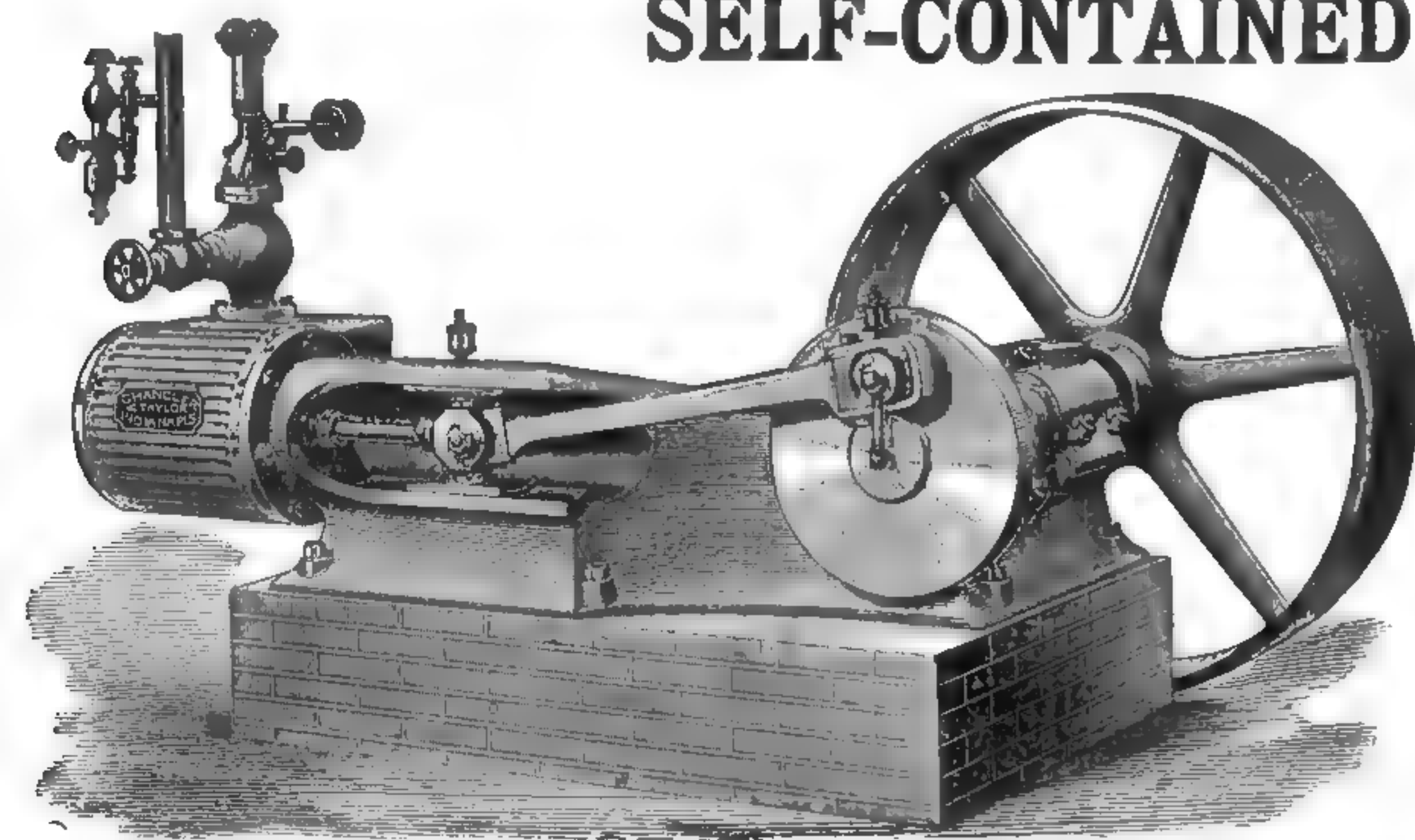
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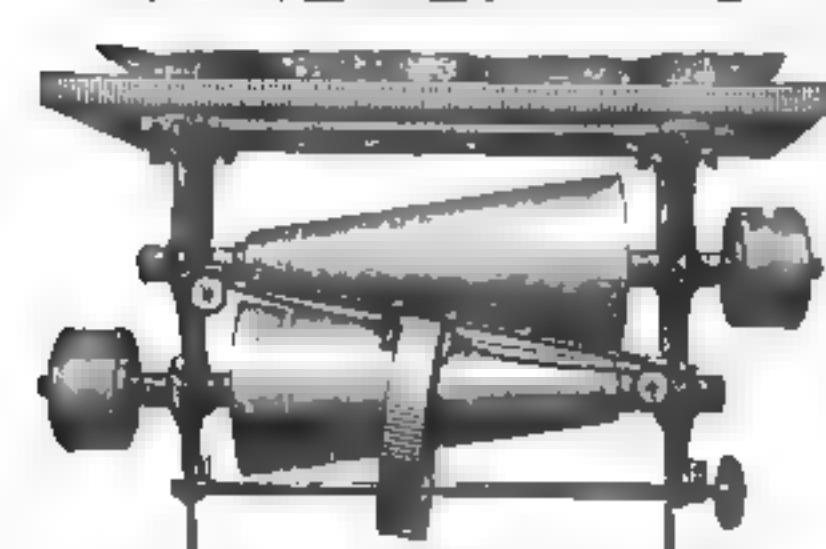
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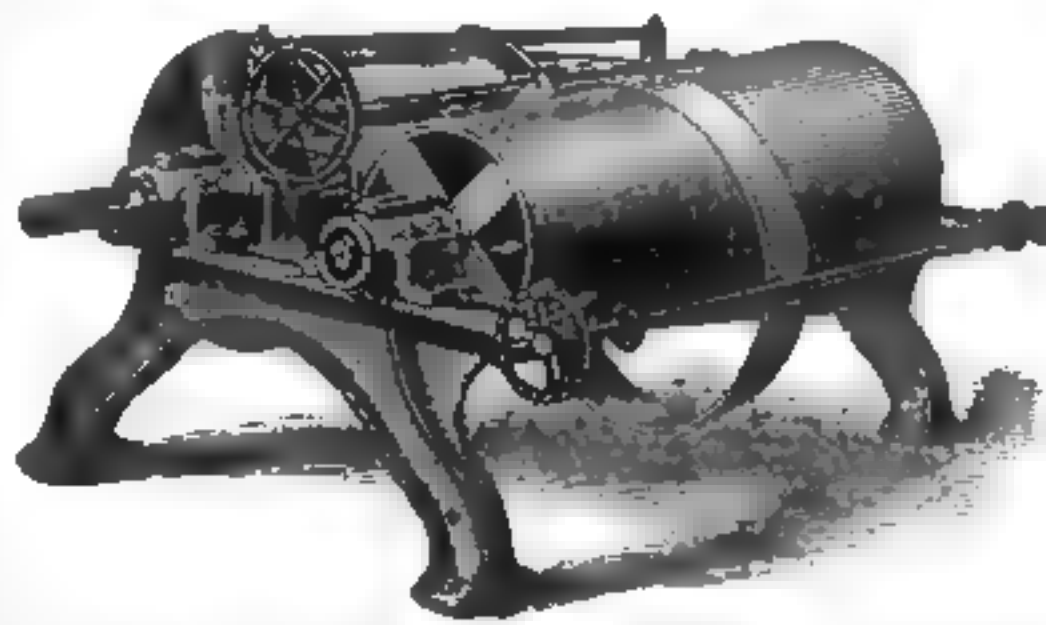
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BARLOW BROS. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



OFFICE OF THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1890.

Friday of last week was the dullest and most featureless day of the grain markets on the present crop. In New York October wheat closed at \$1.01½, with receipts 5,071, exports 39,538, and options 672,000 bushels. October corn closed at 55½c., with receipts 127,014, exports 84,474, and options 632,000 bushels. October oats closed at 43½c., with receipts 168,010, exports 11,565, and options 160,000 bushels. Wheat flour was dull and unchanged, with only a hand-to-mouth retail trade. Receipts were 7,471 sacks and 33,042 barrels, and exports 6,852 sacks and 7,470 barrels. The minor lines were featureless.

Saturday brought higher and more active markets, on lighter movement, bullish feeling in the West, and stronger European cables. October wheat closed at \$1.02½, December at \$1.04½, and May at \$1.06. Receipts were 15,156, exports 5,857, and options 832,000 bushels. October corn closed at 56c., with receipts 159,861, exports 93,181, and options 864,000 bushels. October oats closed at 43½c., with receipts 175,590, exports 20,103, and options 250,000 bushels. Wheat flour was quiet and unchanged, with receipts 6,117 sacks and 29,574 barrels, and exports 7,075 sacks and 14,048 barrels. The minor lines were featureless.

Monday brought excited, higher and active markets, and speculative sentiment all went to the bill side. Exporters surprised the market by taking 13 loads of wheat at the sharp advance of nearly 3c. October wheat, which closed on Saturday at \$1.02½, advanced to \$1.05, with receipts 28,385, exports 3,499, and options 5,000 bushels. October corn closed at 57c., with receipts 183,500 exports 55,589, and options 3,000,000 bushels. October oats closed at 44½c., with receipts 160,987, exports 23,251, and options 425,000 bushels. Wheat flour was stronger, with buyers numerous, including both bakers and jobbers, who were afraid of a rise in sympathy with wheat. Receipts 14,549 sacks and 42,233 barrels, and exports 150 sacks and 1,469 barrels. The minor lines were firm and quiet. The visible supply in the United States and Canada was:

	1890. Oct. 4.	1889. Oct. 5.	1888. Oct. 6.
Wheat.....	*17,059,092	18,849,813	31,536,585
Corn.....	8,721,426	11,511,974	10,013,353
Oats.....	4,424,888	5,645,516	7,418,924
Rye.....	584,155	1,183,019	923,394
Barley.....	3,231,075	845,987	407,650

Tuesday was a day of active and stronger markets, on manipulation by Hutchinson. October wheat closed at \$1.06½, with receipts 60,489, exports 6,674, and options 2,320,000 bushels. October corn closed at 57½c., with receipts 158,169, exports 102,424, and options 2,600,000 bushels. October oats closed at 44½c., with receipts 233,053, exports 18,373, and options 515,000 bushels. Wheat flour was strong at the 10@15c. advance, with numerous buyers, and prices advanced again. Trading was general. Receipts were 10,240 sacks and 33,767 barrels, and exports 3,363 sacks and 10,175 barrels. The minor lines were strong and active.

The following shows the amount of wheat and flour, together with the amount of corn on passage to United Kingdom, for ports of call or direct ports for the weeks mentioned:

	1890. Oct. 7.	1890. Sept. 30.	1890. Oct. 8.
Wh. & flour, qrs.	2,042,000	2,221,000	1,449,000
Corn, qrs.....	536,000	568,000	408,000

The following shows the amount of wheat and corn on passage to the Continent for the past week, the previous week, and for the same week last year:

	1890. Oct. 7.	1890. Sept. 30.	1889. Oct. 8.
Wheat, qrs....	749,000	770,000	347,000
Corn, qrs.....	116,000	144,000	141,000

India wheat to United Kingdom..... 10,000
India wheat to Continent..... 5,000

The imports into the United Kingdom for the past week and the previous week and for same week last year:

	1890. Oct. 7.	1890. Sept. 30.	1889. Oct. 8.
Wheat, qrs....	443,000	366,000	127,000
Corn, qrs.....	195,000	210,000	119,000
Flour bbls.....	150,000	144,000	150,000

Wednesday brought less active and lower markets, with lack of outside demand, although Hutchinson was bullish. October wheat closed at \$1.05½, with receipts 38,849, exports 56,685, and options 3,800,000 bushels. October corn closed at 57½c., with receipts 103,639, exports 155,679, and options 920,000 bushels. October oats closed at 44½c., with receipts 195,905, exports 18,162, and options 360,000 bushels. Rye grain was nominally 69@70c. for No. 2 Western, 72@73c. for spot afloat, 74@76c. for State afloat and 68@71c. for car lots on track. Barley was nominally 75@88c. for Western, 77½@78c. for No. 2 Milwaukee, 90c. for extra No. 2 Oswego, and 95c. for No. 1 Oswego. Malt was strong on new crop and nominal on old, at 75@82½c. for 2-rowed, 80@85c. for 6-rowed, 85½@92c. for country-made Canada, and 92½c. @ \$1 for city-made Canada. Mill-feed was quiet at 80@85c. for 40-lb., 85@90c. for 80-lb., and \$1.10 for 100-lb.

Wheat flour was held higher generally on millers' limits, but buyers held off, having supplied near wants. Receipts included 9,093 sacks and 30,780 barrels, and exports 19,616 sacks and 21,290 barrels.

Rye flour was in fair request at \$3.85@3.90 for standard brands, and at \$3.75 for fair. Buckwheat flour was quiet at \$1.80 per bag for fresh-ground old, and \$2.25@2.40 for new, while musty old went at \$1. Corn products were irregular at the following rates: Western and Southern in barrels \$3.00@3.20; Brandywine \$3.20; granulated yellow \$3.25@3.50; granulated white \$3.50@4.00; coarse bag meal \$1.09@1.10; fine yellow \$1.20; fine white \$1.25; Southern \$1.05@1.60; brewers' \$1.60.

Thursday brought dull and lower markets generally. October wheat closed at \$1.04½, with receipts 1,600, exports 24,000, and options 3,768,000 bushels. October corn closed at 57½c., with receipts 37,000, exports 26,000, and options 1,120,000 bushels. October oats closed at 44½c., with receipts 105,000, spot sales 107,000, and options 120,000 bushels. Wheat flour was easy and quiet at the following quotations: Low extras \$3.60@4.10; city mills \$5.00@5.25; city mill patents \$5.35@6.15; winter wheat low grades \$3.60@4.10; fair to fancy \$4.15@5.50; patents \$4.75@5.75; Minnesota clear \$4.50@5.25; straight \$4.85@5.65; Minnesota straight patents \$5.35@6.15; rye mixtures \$4.50@5.10; superfine \$3.00@3.85. The minor lines were featureless.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 10, 1890.

This market was generally lower. WHEAT—The slight fall in prices stimulated sales, and following were

reported; Of new No. 1 hard, 1000 bu. at \$1.09½; of No. 1 Northern, 5,200 bu. at \$1.03½; 4,100 bu. at \$1.03½, 7,800 bu. at \$1.03½, and 8,600 bu. at \$1.04, all spot; 18,000 bu. c. i. f. at \$1.02½, and 8,000 bu. c. i. f. at \$1.02½; 1 car No. 2 amber at \$1.02, and 1 car No. 2 white at 98½c. CORN—No. 2 yellow is held to arrive at 55½c. and 12,000 bu. were sold at that; No. 3 yellow, 55c. No. 2 corn 54½@54¾c. and No. 3 do 54c. OATS—Sales of No. 2 white were made at 44@44½c, and they were held at 44½c, in store; No. 3 white are quoted 43c. and No. 2 mixed 42½@42¾c. BARLEY—Sales are made at the rate of 89@92c. for No. 1 Canada; 86@88c. for No. 1 do; 84@85c. for extra No. 3 do 80@83c. for No. 3 do. 73@74c. for No. 2 Western, 69@70c. for extra No. 3 do. and 65@68c. for No. 3 do. RYE—The market is entirely nominal at 70@71c for No. 2. OATMEAL—Akron, \$3.45; Western, \$6.20 per bbl; rolled oats, in cases, 72 lbs, \$3 10. CORNMEAL—Coarse, \$1.00@1.05; fine, \$1.05@1.10; granulated \$1.60 per cwt. MILL-FEED—City-ground coarse winter, \$16.00@17.50 per ton; fine do. \$17.50@18.00; finished winter middlings, \$19.00@20.00; coarse spring do, \$19.00.

FLOUR MARKET.

Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.	
Patents.....	\$6.25@6.50	Patents	\$6.25@6.50
S't Bakers'...	5.75	S't roller. ...	5.25@5.50
Bakers' cl'r...	5.25	Amber...	5.00@5.25
B. Rye mixt. ...	4.75	Crck'r flour...	5.00@5.00
Low Grades...	3.50	Low grades...	3.25@3.50
Rye flour	3.50@3.75	Graham.....	4.75@5.00

Retail prices 50c. above these quotations.

A Milwaukee letter has the following in regard to the wheat from Washington, which it was at one time thought might be sent there in large quantities: A parcel of 25 cars of Washington (Pacific coast) winter wheat sold in this market at 95 cents to a local miller. This variety of wheat has been hawked about for some time, and millers now and then have taken a car-load for experimenting, but with unsatisfactory results. The grain is too dry and brittle, and has comparatively little gluten and less strength, which relegates it to the cracker mills. There seems to be no danger of this wheat taking the place of the hard spring wheat of the Northwest. The seller of the parcel placed here is said to have 3,000,000 bushels available for shipment, but at last accounts nobody wants it.

During July Canada imported 1,065,290 bushels of corn, valued at \$423,322, against 1,011,669 bushels, valued at \$389,840 for the preceding July, and during the seven months ending with July 5,694,308 bushels, valued at \$2,073,419 were imported, against 5,631,693 bushels, valued at \$2,135,146 for the same months of 1889. British North America imported 54,461 barrels of wheat-flour, valued at \$254,509 from the United States during July, against 60,552 barrels, valued at \$260,800, for July, 1889. During the seven months ending with July, 250,972 barrels, valued at \$1,037,550, were imported, against 351,501 barrels, valued at \$1,585,802 for the same months of 1889. The Dominion of Canada imported 364,310 bushels of wheat, valued at \$324,072 from the United States during July, against 372,012 bushels valued at \$300,350 for the preceding July, and during the seven months ending with July, 806,753 bushels, valued at \$727,181, were imported, against 870,086 bushels, valued at \$723,500 for the same month of 1889.

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00.....	.95	4.....	1.27	9.....	1.60	14.....	2.34	Shafting, Pulleys, Etc.
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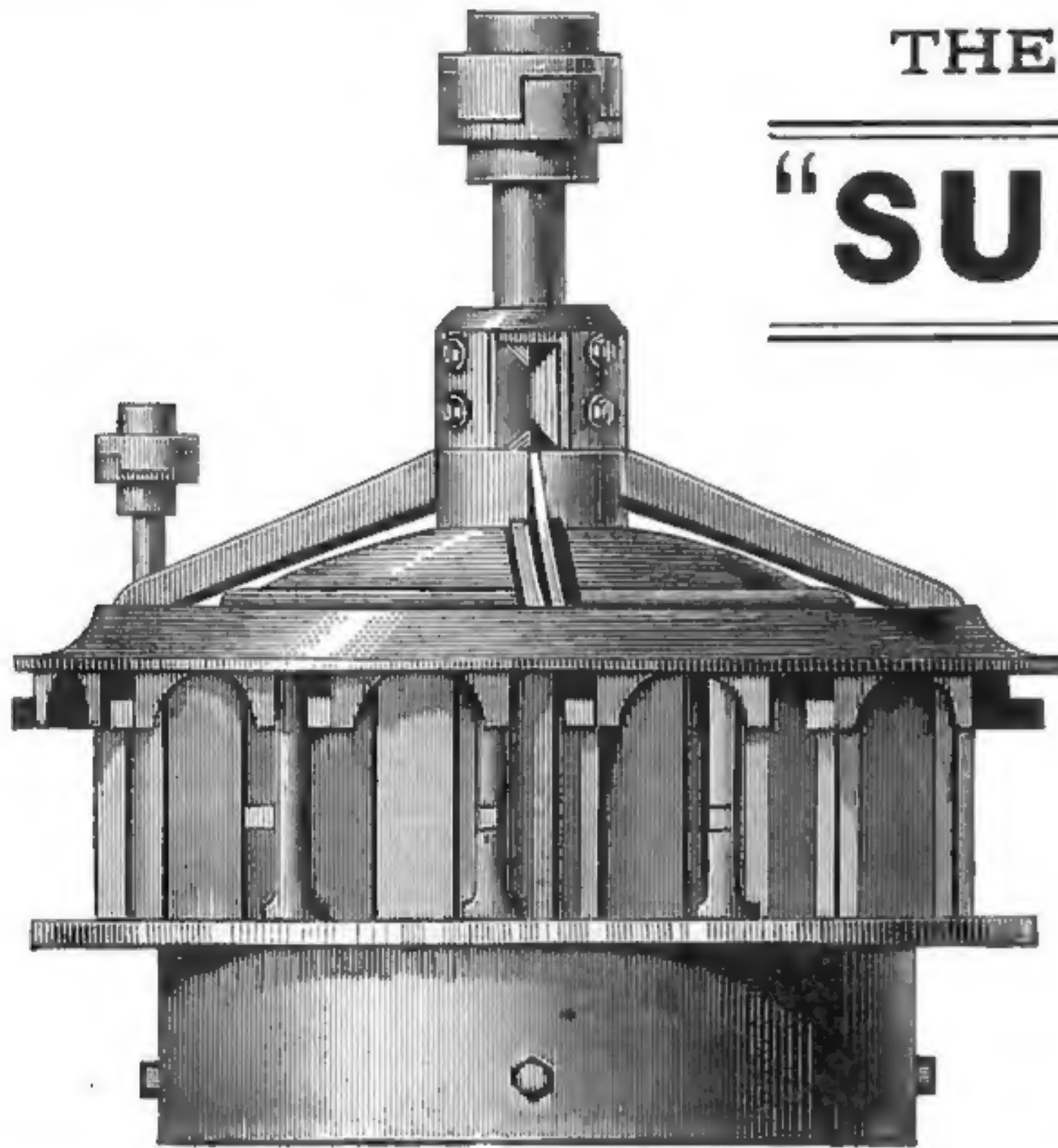
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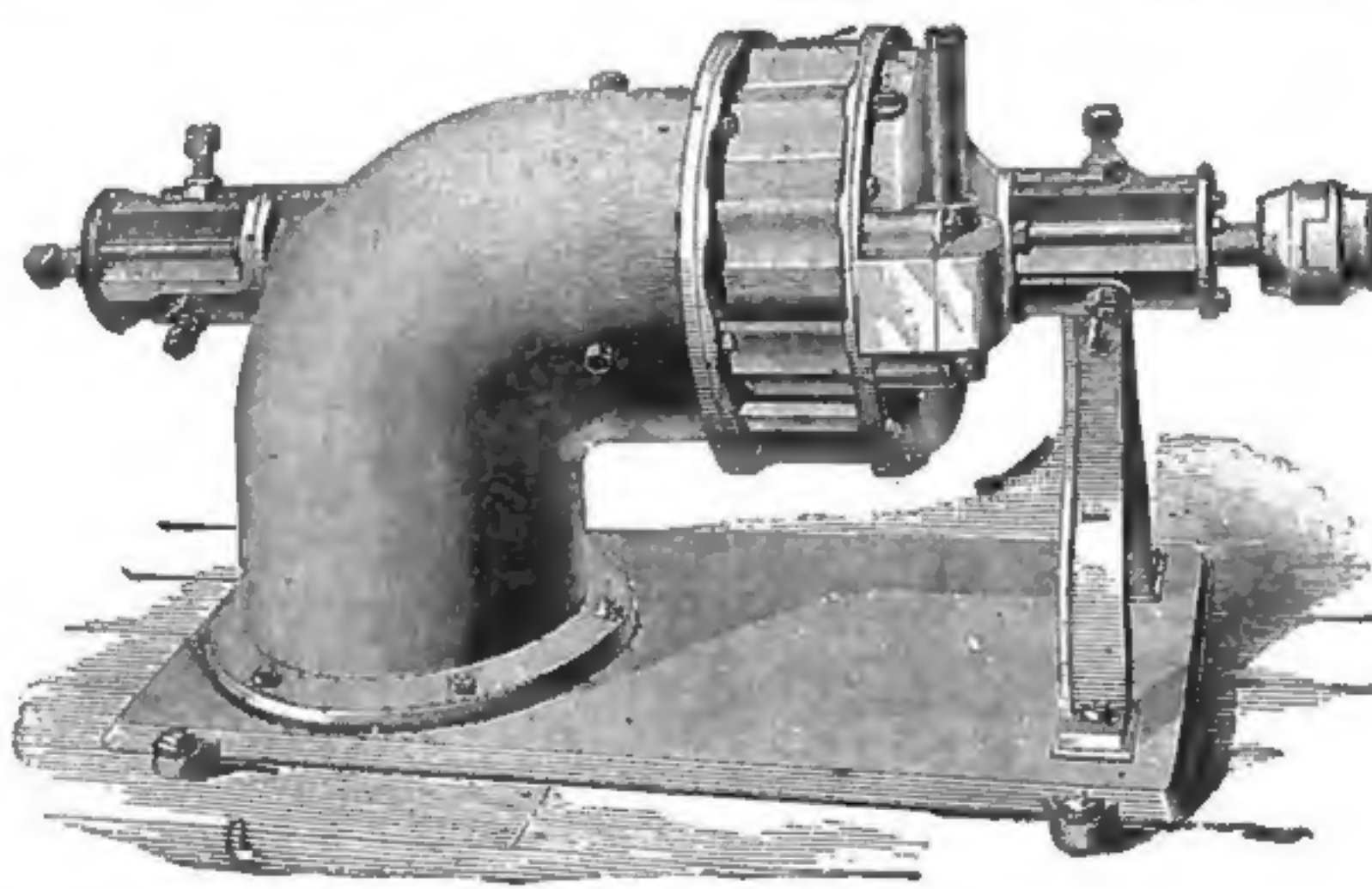
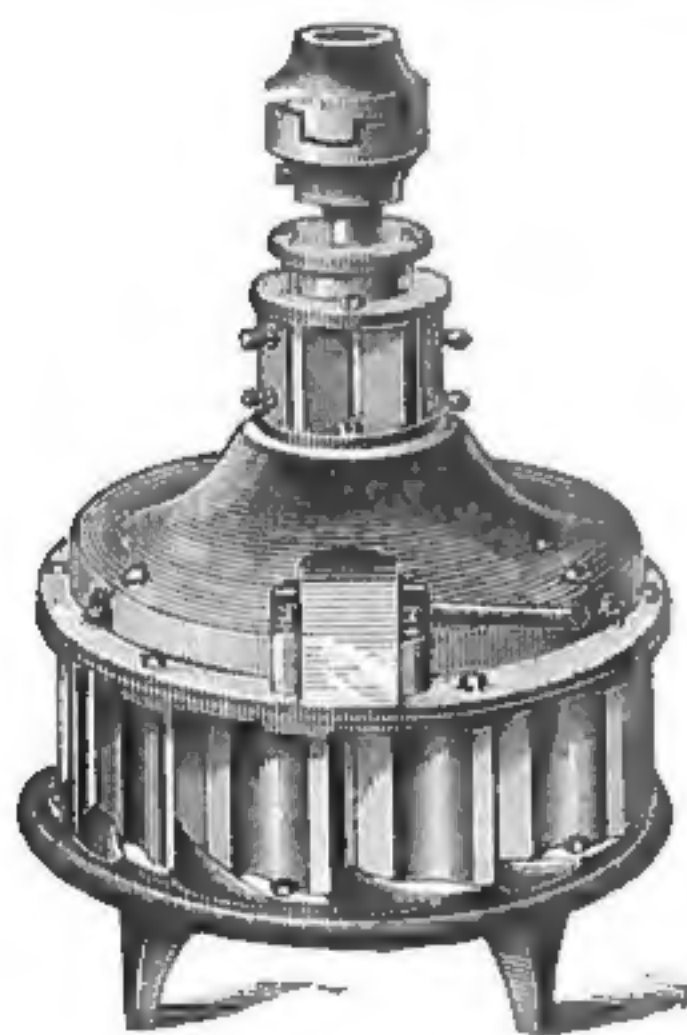


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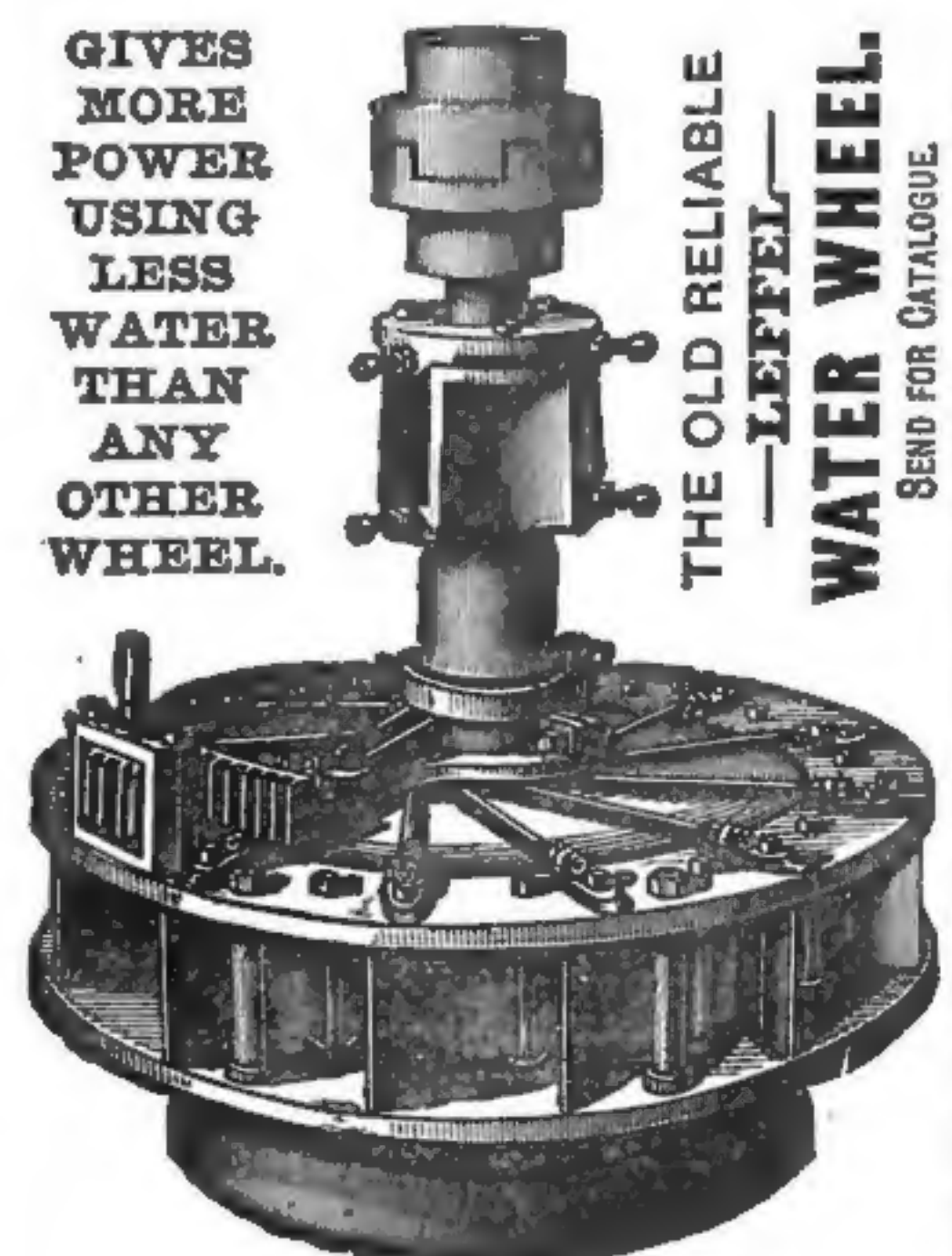
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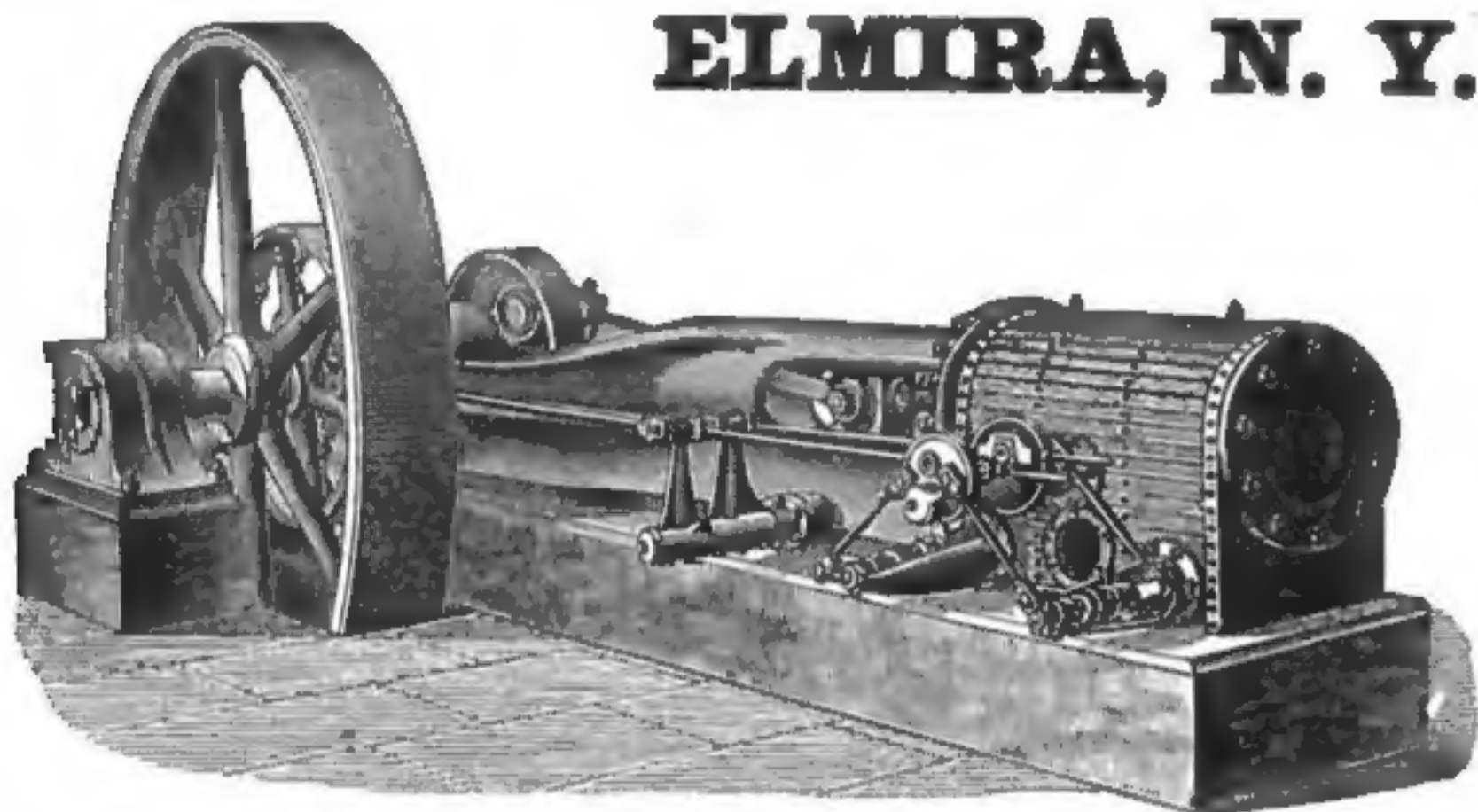


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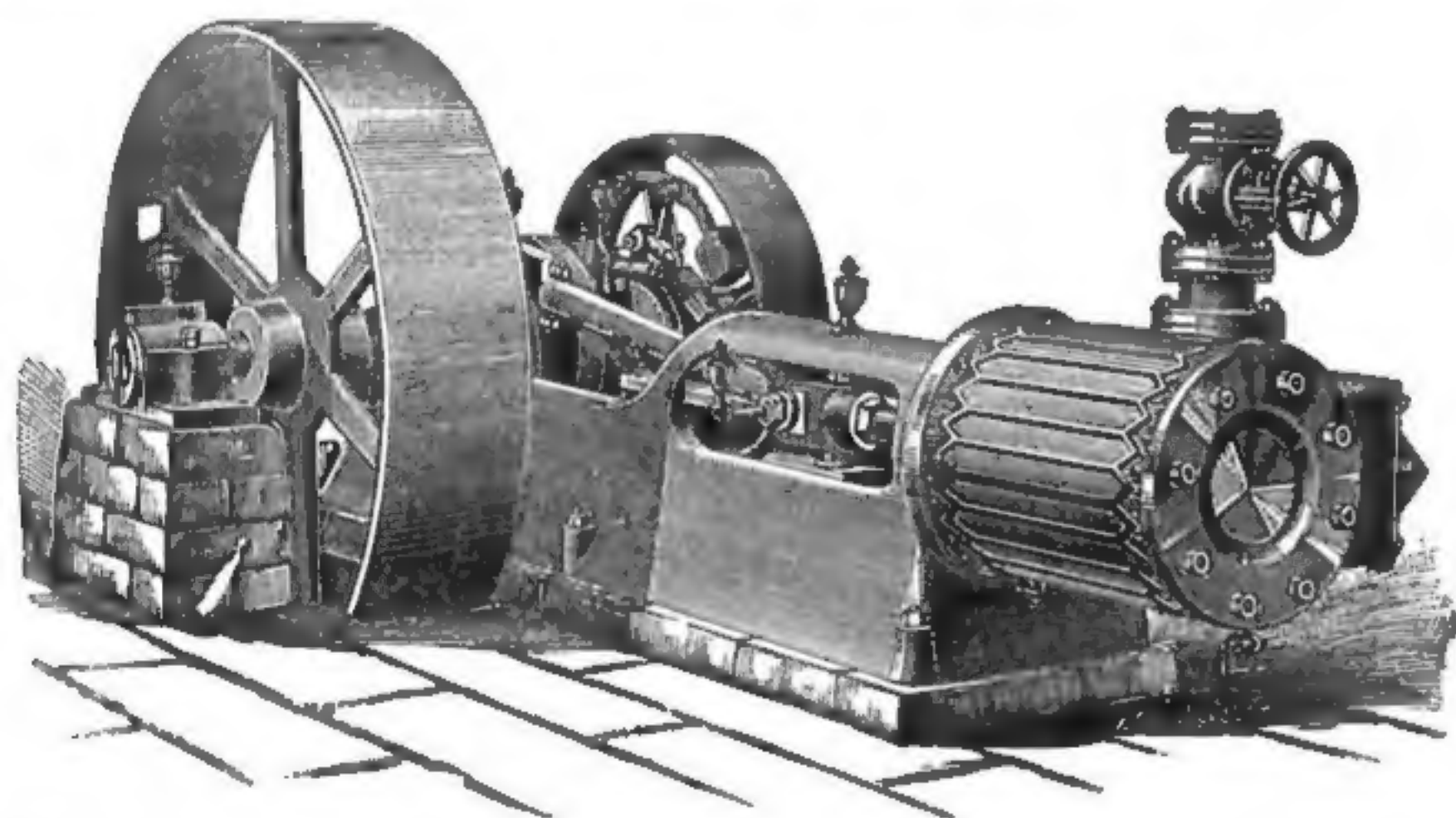
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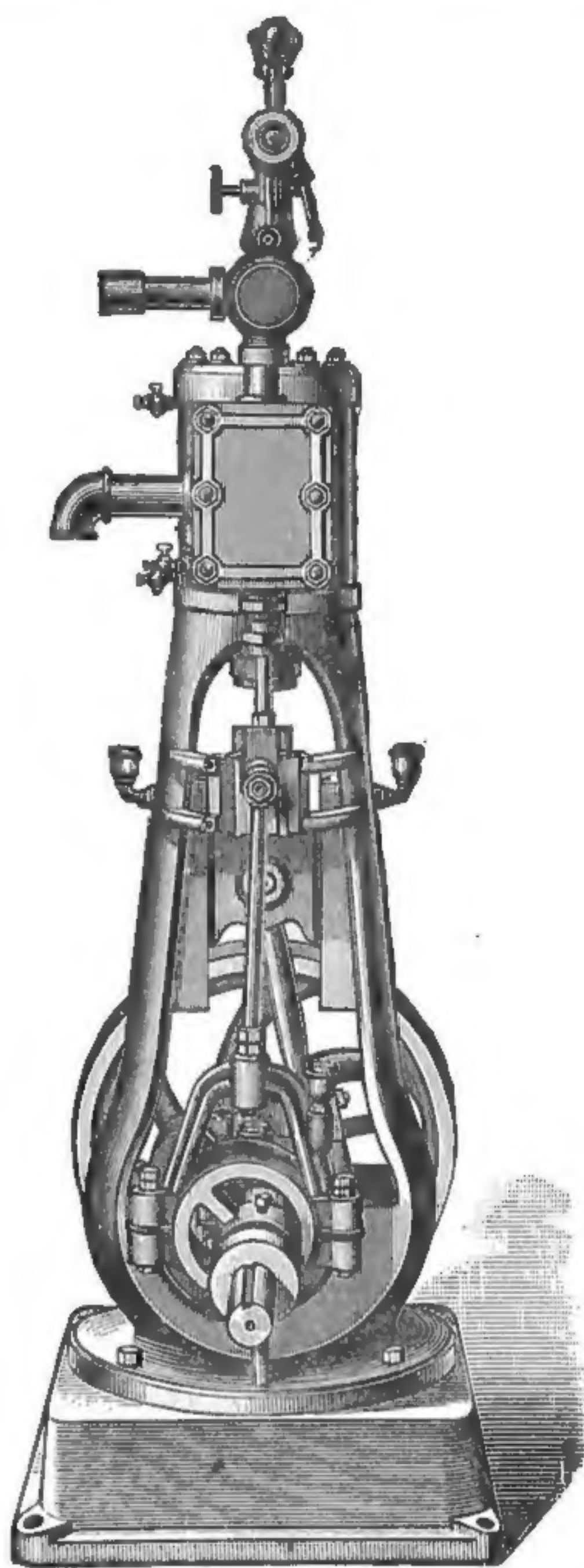
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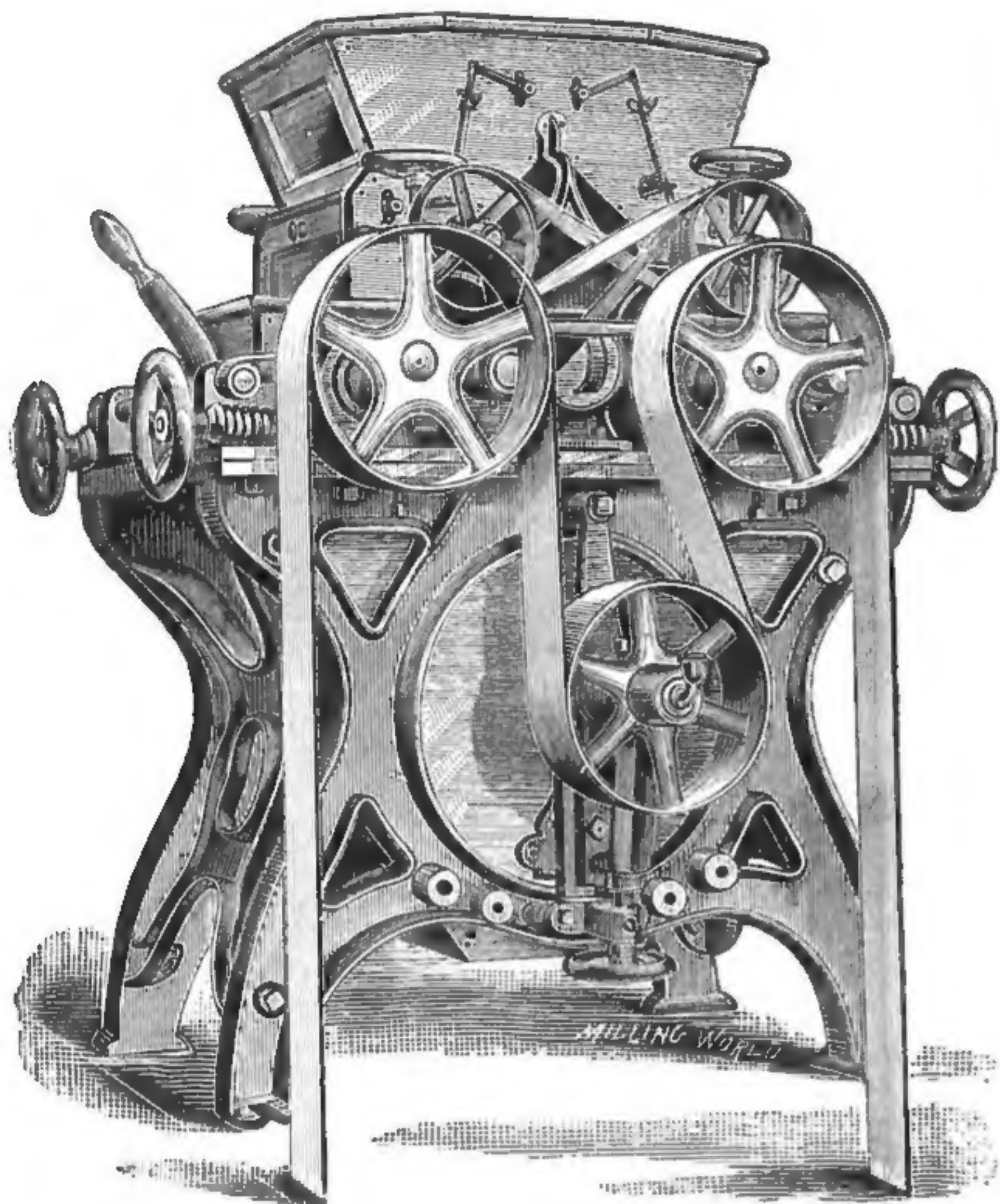


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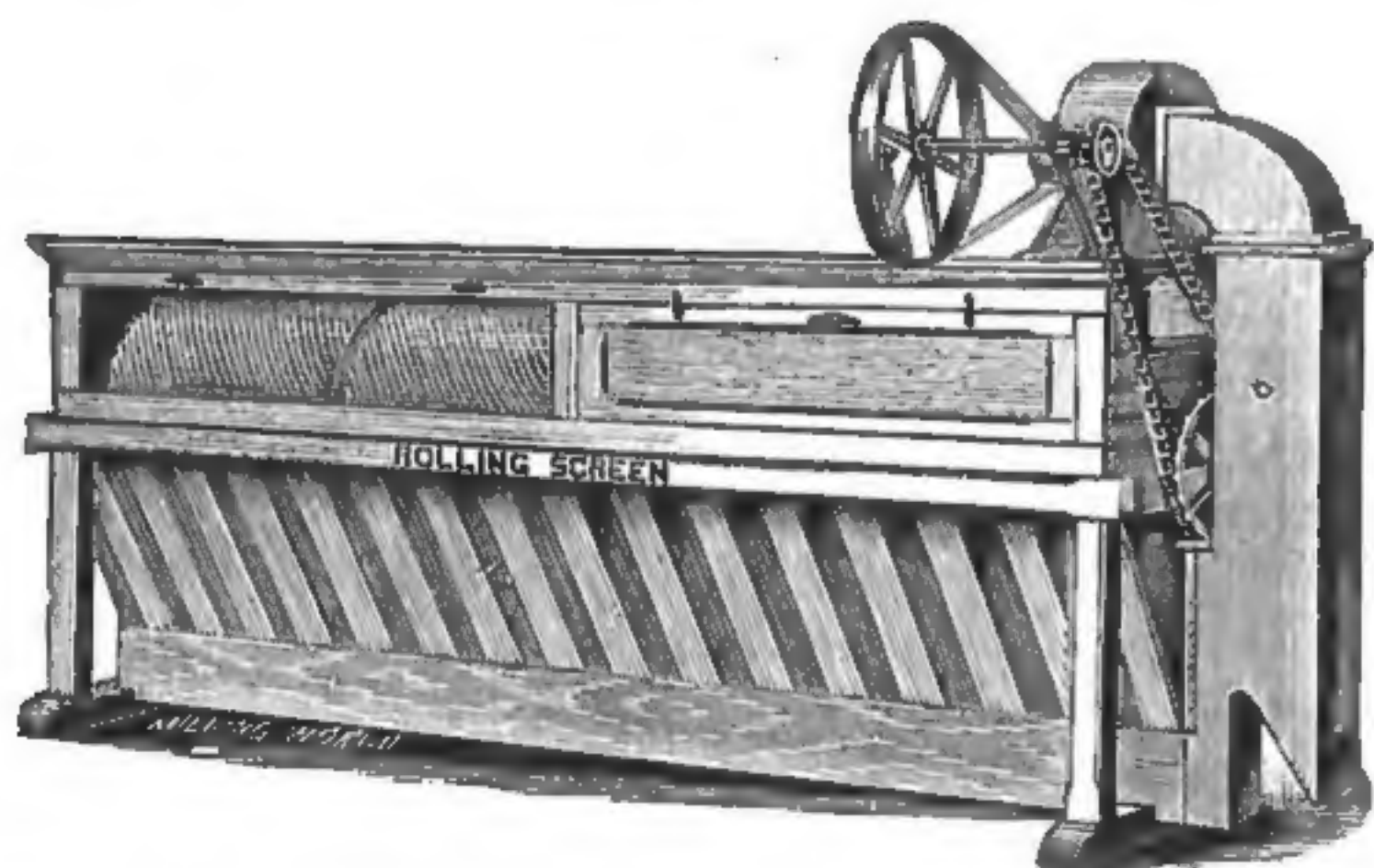
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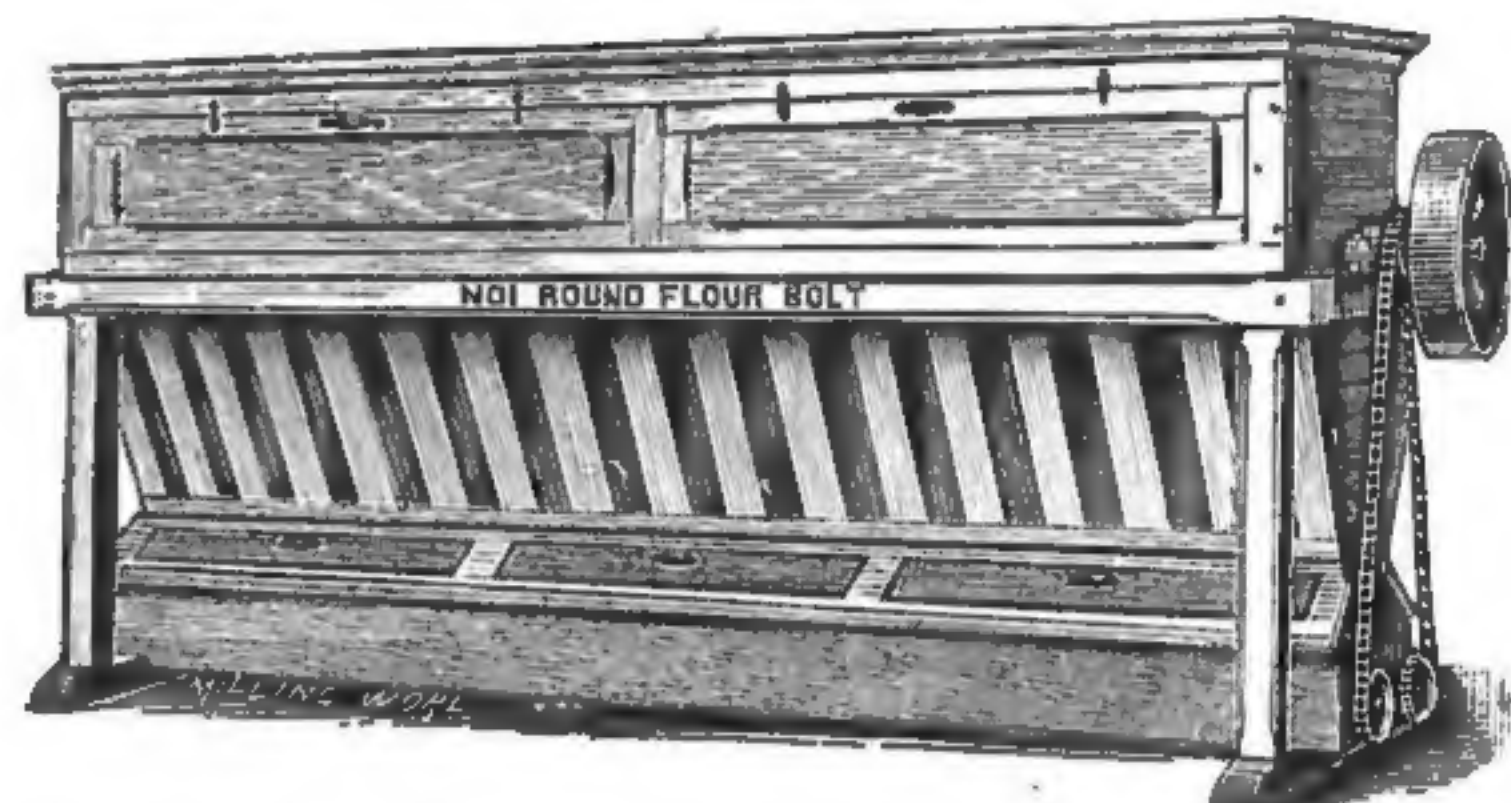
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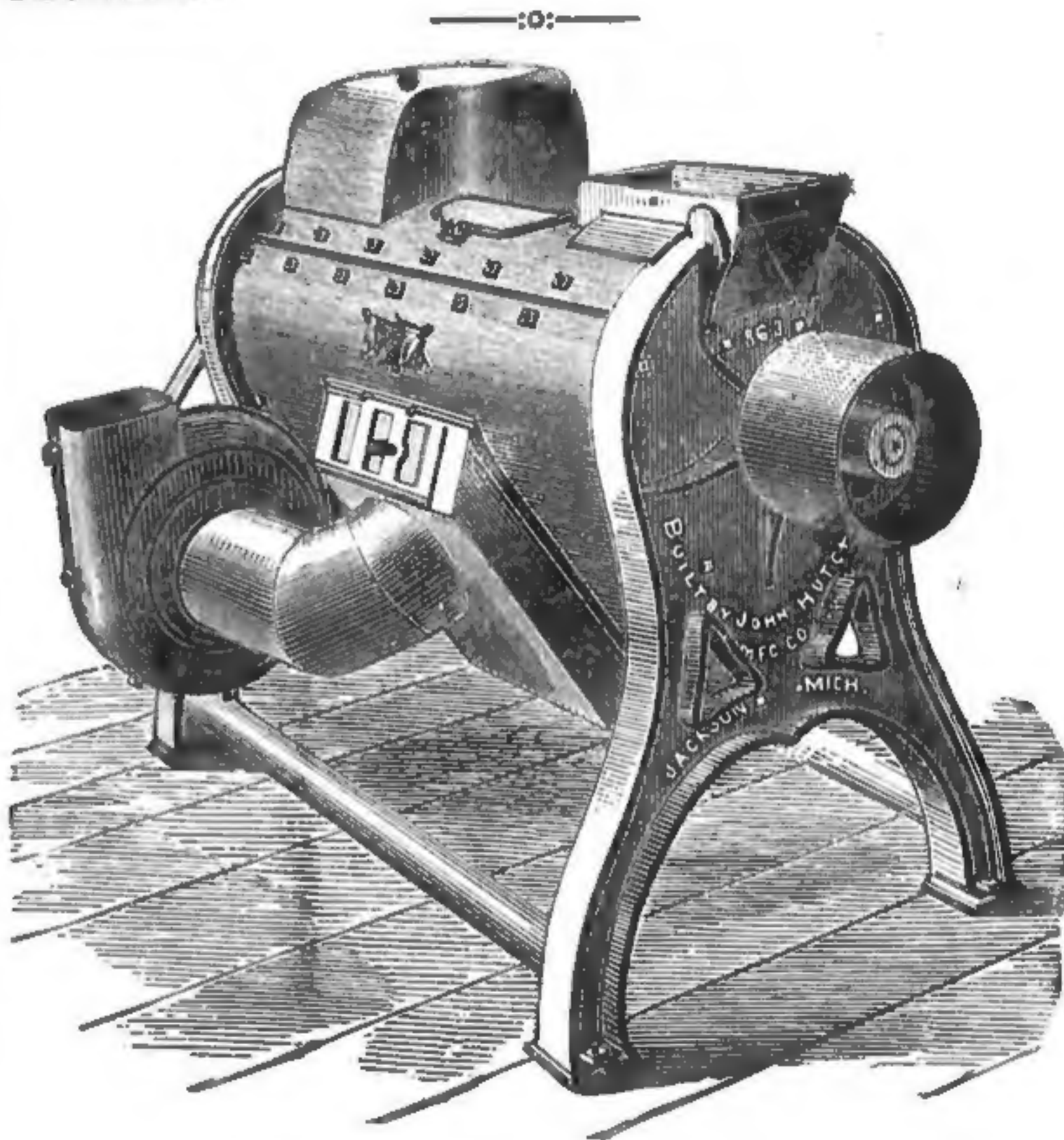


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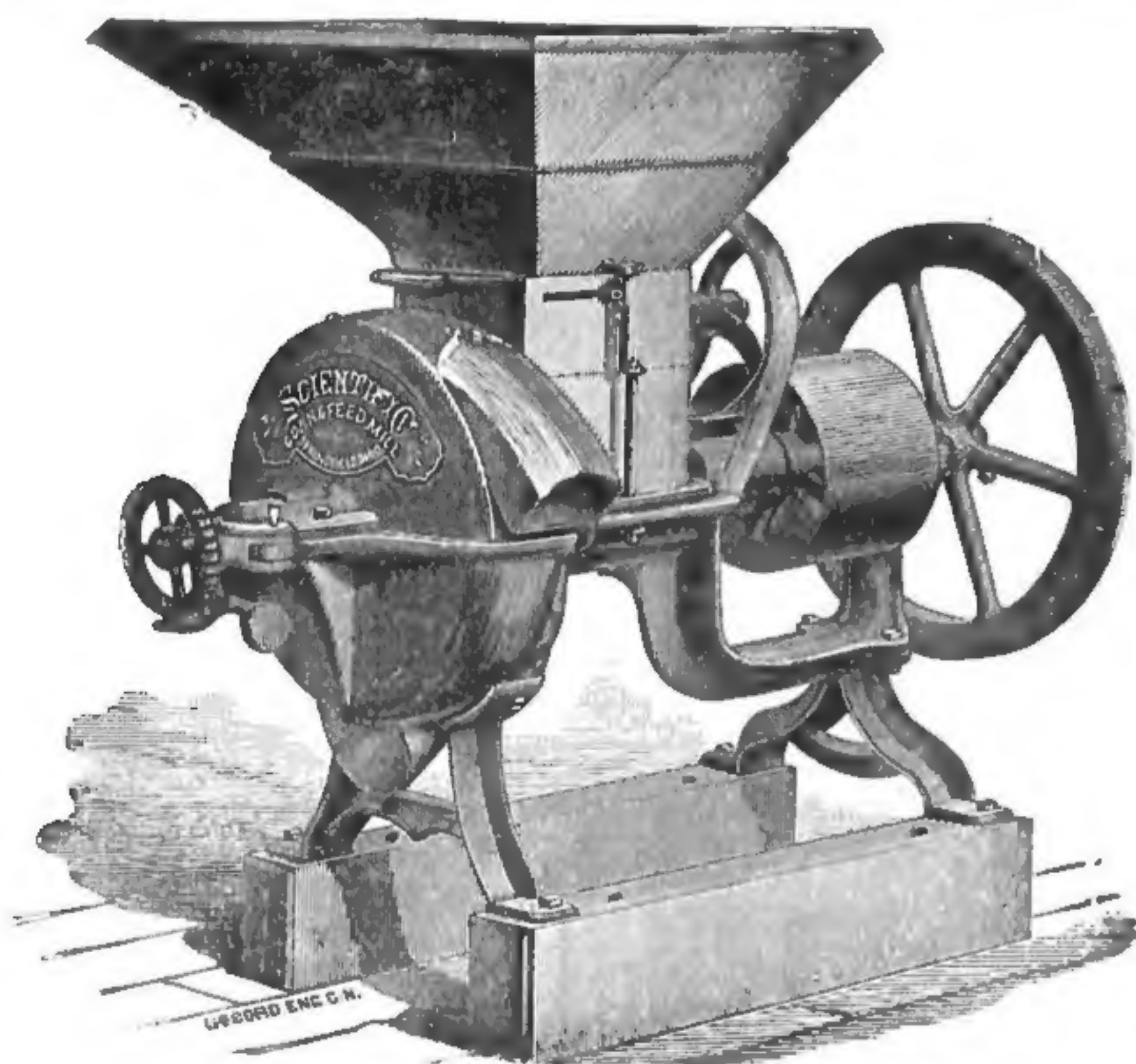
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